

PEWTER MARKS
AND
OLD PEWTER WARE



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AND
OLD PEWTER WARE.

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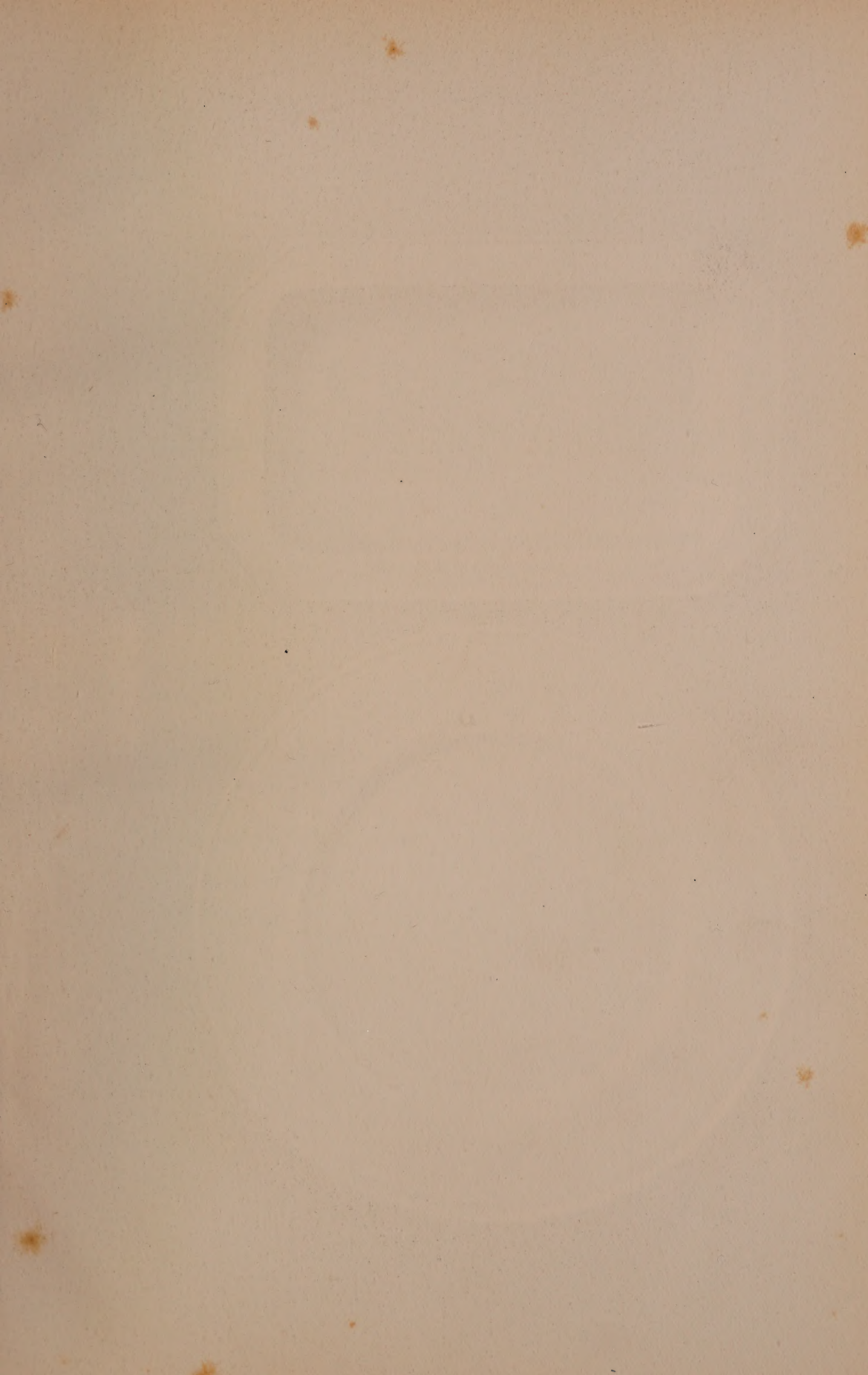
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Octagonal Dish, formerly the Plate of a Bernese Artillery
Company, and Circular Dish, probably French, Seven-
teenth Century. Mr. H. G. Keasbey.





PEWTER MARKS
AND
OLD PEWTER WARE
DOMESTIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL

With about 100 Illustrations, 200 Facsimile Marks and 1,000 Full
Descriptions of Touches from the Touch Plates at Pewterers'
Hall, as well as other Marks obtained from Various Sources.
List of Members of the Pewterers' Company, from
1450 to the Present Time, etc.

BY

CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM F.S.A.

*Author of "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," "French Hall Marks on Plate," "The Stone
Crosses of the County of Northampton," "Foreign Hall Marks on Plate," and Editor of Chaffers'
"Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate," etc.*

LONDON:
REEVES AND TURNER, PUBLISHERS

MCMIX

ἀληθής.

DEDICATED
TO
THE MASTER, WARDENS AND COURT OF ASSISTANTS
OF
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF PEWTERERS,
WITH RESPECT AND SINCERE
THANKS FOR MUCH COURTESY SHOWN BY THEM TO
THE AUTHOR.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

THE collecting of Pewter Ware of recent years has become an accepted hobby. As a result several important works on Pewter have recently been published.

These books have principally served the purpose of introducing and making known the many charming varieties of pewter ware that are in existence, and have been extremely useful in guiding collectors in their selection and choice.

But with few exceptions they have failed to give the really necessary information that will once and for all place the collecting and study of Pewter on a similar basis to that of Gold and Silver Plate or Pottery and Porcelain.

We refer to the Marks and Touches used by the Pewterers from the earliest periods to the present time. An exhaustive list of which are found tabulated in easy form for reference in this volume.

The absolute reliability of these lists of Maker's Touches and their dates are assured when we state that the bulk of the matter for this portion of Mr. Markham's book was obtained by special permission of the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company, who granted our author the favour of allowing him to reproduce or describe every stamped Maker's Touch in their possession from the very interesting Touch Plates now at Pewterers' Hall; being in all some 1,168 in number.

To these Touches have been added other marks which have come under the author's observation. In addition to the above, permission was also obtained to give a complete transcript of the List of Members of the Pewterers' Company, from about 1450 until the present time.

Everyone interested in Pewter will immediately see how important this List of Members is, with their dates of entry and progress in the Company, when used in conjunction with the tabulated reproductions and particulars of their Marks.

By these means the period of production of a piece of Pewter ware with a visible mark can be ascertained, the style and beauty of workmanship of the particular maker noted, its value thus reasonably fixed and its rarity ascertained. These important features form the second half of the book and are preceded by various sections devoted to other aspects of Pewter collecting, such as the Manufacture, Composition and Cleaning of Pewter, A History of the Use of Pewter for Domestic and Ecclesiastical Purposes,

A Sketch of the History of the Pewterers' Craft, with copies of the early Acts of Parliament and Ordinances.

The many illustrations, full-page and smaller, throughout the text have all been carefully chosen with a view to show the range, style and variety of Pewter ware, and include many curious specimens, photographed or drawn by the author from public and private collections.

Valuable Indices complete this compendious volume, and we think no more laborious or painstaking compiler could have been chosen than Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., an enthusiast in antiquarian matters, author of "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," "Handbook to Hall Marks on French Gold and Silver Plate," "The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton," "Handbook to Hall Marks on Foreign Gold and Silver Plate," and editor of Chaffers' standard works on Gold and Silver Plate, and who is himself a known collector of Pewter, several fine pieces among the illustrations in this volume being from his collection.

PREFACE.

IN this work it was not proposed to go deeply into the history of pewter working, or the fashion of articles of pewter, whether domestic or ecclesiastical, all of which has been ably treated by Mr. Malcolm Bell, Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé, Mr. N. Hudson Moore, Mr. L. J. Wood, and others.

The main object of this book is, as far as possible, to identify the makers of pewter and to give facsimiles or descriptions of their touches; and thus enable the fortunate possessors of old pewter ware to assign a date to the articles they own.

For this purpose we would refer our readers to Sections IX., X. and XI. In the first of these Sections much information is given as to the various touches on pewter, the maker's mark, the "Rose and Crown," "London," "X," "Hard Metal," etc. The tenth contains a complete list of the Freemen of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers. While the eleventh contains a facsimile reproduction, or a full and careful description of every mark on the touch plates at Pewterers' Hall. In the description of the Makers' Marks on these Touch Plates, figures will frequently be found, either after, or immediately below the maker's name or initials. Thus on page 159 we have "R. M., 63," and on the following page "N. K., 1663," and so on. In each case it must be understood that these figures appear on the marks themselves; and where there are only two figures, as "63," either 16 or 17 must be added before the figures, to arrive at the proper date according to where the marks appear.

Many of the marks found on old pewter may be identified by these lists. But it must not be forgotten that a large amount of old pewter was, for some reason or another, never marked at all; while other pewter bore simply the "Rose and Crown," or the "X." It will be noticed that amongst the examples illustrated in this work, very few bear any makers or other mark.

There was in fact no system of marking pewter, at all resembling that adopted for gold and silver plate; and no attempt to have pewter articles marked at Pewterers' Hall.

Almost all the articles of pewter illustrated in this volume have been here reproduced, either by hand or by photography, for the first time.

The author desires to express his thanks to all those who have so kindly lent articles of pewter for the purpose of furnishing illustrations to this work; and especially to Mrs. Gerald Walker, Mr. A. F. de Navarro, and to Messrs. C. H. & A. Day and Messrs.

Gaskell & Chambers; and to Mr. H. G. Keasbey for the photograph of the Frontispiece; and also to the Master and Court of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers' of London for especial permission to reproduce or to describe all the touches on the touch plates, and to print the list of Freemen of the Company, which are now at Pewterers' Hall.

CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM.

January, 1909.

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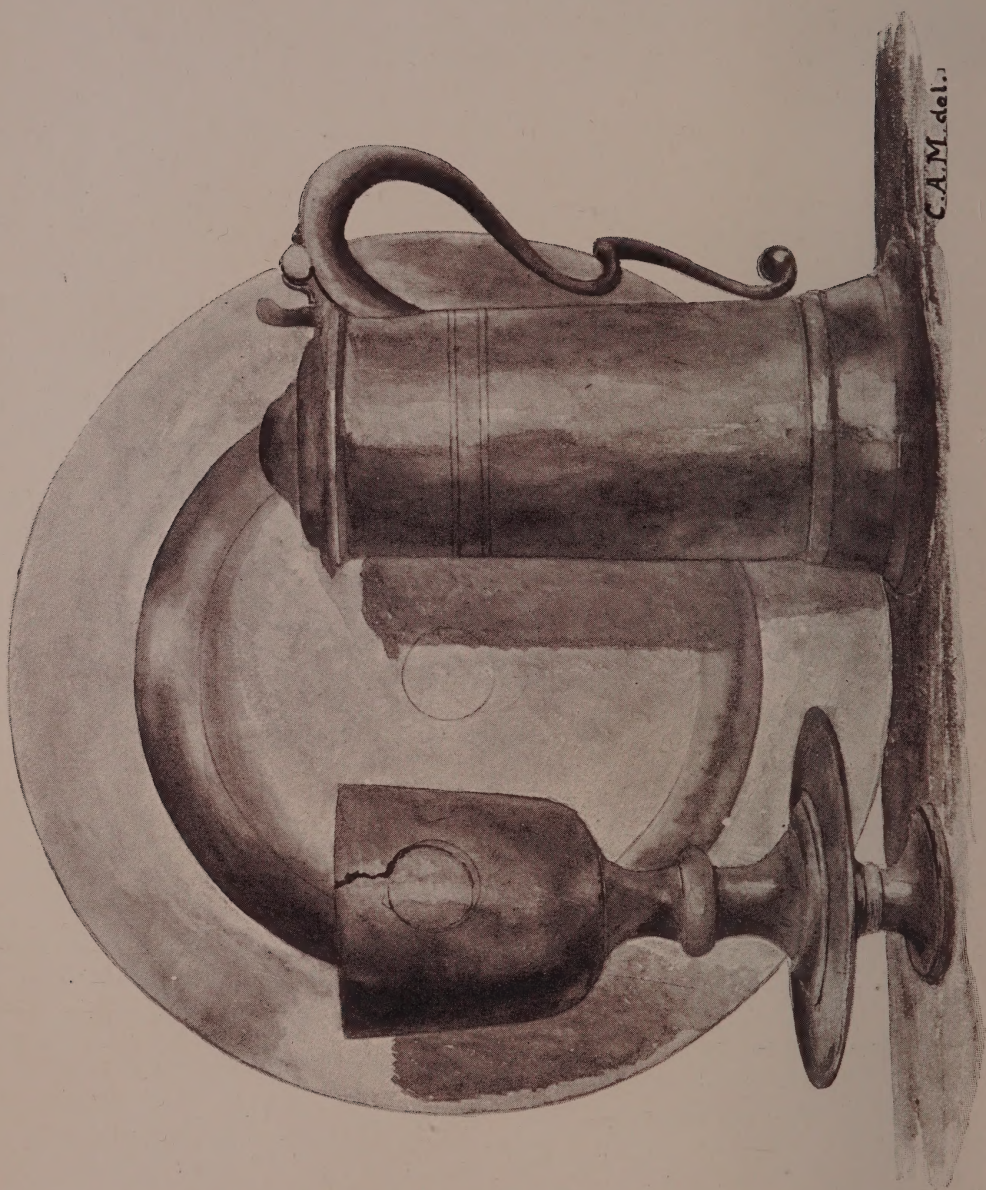
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COMMUNION SERVICE, DATE 1699, STANTON WYVILLE CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

(See page 96.)

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE is something peculiarly fascinating about pewter ware, when either new or old, but more especially is this the case when the pewter is old.

This material has been used for domestic and ecclesiastical purposes for many centuries, and in many countries. It is indeed an alloy which lends itself to the manufacture of all kinds of useful and ornamental utensils.

Unlike silver or silver-gilt ware, pewter ware does not owe its worth to its intrinsic value; and articles made of pewter take their place amongst the useful and artistic productions of the world, solely by reason of their perfect adaptation to the purpose for which they have been made, by their simple but pleasing and effective outlines and ornamentations, and last but by no means least by their charming colour.

The very plainness and simplicity of a pewter vessel appeals to a person of education, in the same way in which the leaden casket appealed to Bassanio, in the famous scene in "The Merchant of Venice":—

"Therefore, thou gaudy gold,
Hard food for Midas, I will none of thee;
Nor none of thee, thou pale and common drudge
'Tween man and man: but thou, thou meagre lead,
Which rather threatenest than doth promise aught,
Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence;
And here choose I. '*"

Shakespeare puts into Bassanio's mouth in this speech, the sentiments which many collectors of pewter no doubt feel towards the quaint and beautiful articles which they prize. It may be noted that the poet, in naming lead in this passage, came very near to pewter ware, for lead almost always forms a constituent part of the alloy of which we are treating.

All manner of pewter vessels were made in England in ancient times, but, notwithstanding this, domestic pewter of an earlier date

* "The Merchant of Venice," Act III., Scene ii.

than the seventeenth century is very seldom seen. Ecclesiastic pewter of an earlier date than this may however sometimes be found. The only exception to this general statement appears to be in the case of articles which were buried and thus lost sight of. Some of these, such as the plates and dishes found in Roman settlements, and the small chalices and patens found in the tombs of ecclesiastics, are hereafter mentioned.

No doubt the principal reason for this entire absence of ancient pewter is that the custom of recasting pewter articles also commenced in very early times; and therefore, when anything made of this alloy became damaged, it was at once melted and remade by travelling pewterers.

The period during which the pewterers' art or craft reached the highest point, was during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when every gentleman's house contained, in addition to a garnish of pewter, many other vessels, made "for pleasure and for state."

After this time pewter ware largely went out of use, in consequence of the introduction of earthen and glass ware. For, although pewter compared with silver is cheap; yet, pewter compared with china or glass is dear; and therefore, when the more inexpensive material was introduced, only one result could follow, and this was the gradual discontinuance of pewter ware as a general necessary of life.

At the present time therefore the amount of pewter manufactured for commercial purposes is not large: although a few firms of pewterers in England still produce a good many ale and spirit measures, tea pots, tobacco jars, ink stands and other small articles. Quantities of children's toys, such as tea sets, are also still made of this alloy, which, when employed for this purpose, contains a very large proportion of lead.

So we may consider that pewter articles have, to a large extent, been superseded and removed from the category of necessities of life, to that of articles which are valued for their associations, or for their artistic appearance and colour.

Of the new kind of pewter ware, which is now so popular, we say nothing, as we know of nothing that can be said in its favour. Its colour is poor, and the forms in which it is produced are very indifferent. Indeed it appears to us to be an inferior imitation of the old pewter, or of pewter made at the present time in the old fashion and of the old standard alloy.

SECTION II.

LIST OF STATUTES, ORDINANCES, ETC., RELATING TO THE CRAFT OF PEWTERERS.

1348. Ordinances made for regulating the Craft of Pewterers.
1436. (15 Henry VI., c. 6). General statute passed for certifying the letters patent or charters of all companies.
1438. Approval of the Ordinances of the Craft by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City.
20 January, 1473. (Edward IV.). First Charter granted to the Mistery of Pewterers.
1478. License to search granted by Edward IV.
14 April, 1478. (18 Edward IV.). Second Charter granted.
1485-6. Building and completion of the first Pewterers' Hall.
1503. (19 Henry VII., c. 6). Statute passed intituled "Pewterers' Walking."
1503. (19 Henry VII., c. 7). General Statute for approving ordinances made by Crafts or Companies.
19 March, 1505. (20 Henry VII.). Third Charter granted.
1512. (4 Henry VIII., c. 7). Statute passed intituled "An Act made for Pewterers and true Weights and Beams."
24 January, 1513. (4 Henry VIII.). Fourth Charter granted.
1522. New Ordinances or By-laws made by the Craft.
1533. (25 Henry VIII., c. 9). Statute passed intituled "A Bill concerning Pewterers."
26 May, 1533. Grant of Coat of Arms to the Pewterers' Company.
1541. (33 Henry VIII., c. 4). Statute passed intituled "The Pewterers' Bill," giving right of search and seizure.
26 November, 1548. (2 Edward VI.). Fifth Charter granted.
——— 1555. (2 Philip and Mary). Sixth Charter granted.
——— 1559. (2 Elizabeth). Seventh Charter granted.
1564. Further Ordinances made by the Company.
30 December, 1607. (4 James I.). Eighth Charter granted.
1 August, 1607. By-laws for the regulation of the Craft approved.
——— 1617. (15 James I.). Ninth Charter granted.

1620. Right to purchase tin in Cornwall granted to the Company by Charles, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall.
- 17 March, 1636. Order made by the Lord Mayor as to striking marks on pewter.
- 14 March, 1638. (14 Charles I.). Tenth Charter granted.
- 2 September, 1666. Destruction of the Pewterers' Hall by the Great Fire of London.
1668. Erection of the new Pewterers' Hall.
- 23 September, 1670. (26 Charles II.). Eleventh Charter granted, giving further right of search.
- 19 November, 1685. (1 James II.). Twelfth Charter granted.
- 19 September, 1702. (1 Anne). Thirteenth and last charter granted.
1766. By-laws for the good rule of the Company approved by the Lord Chancellor and two Lord Justices.
1772. Further regulations passed by the Company.
1856. (19 and 20 Victoria, c. 64). Repeal of the Statutes intituled "Pewterers' Walking," "An Act for Pewterers and true Weights and Beams," and "A Bill concerning Pewterers."
1863. (26 and 27 Victoria, c. 125). Repeal of the Statute intituled "The Pewterers' Bill."

SECTION III.

HISTORY OF THE PEWTERERS' CRAFT.

It will be found that the history of the manufacture of English Pewter Ware is practically the history of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London; as the history of the manufacture of English Gold and Silver Ware is practically the history of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London. And the same rule holds good of the manufacture of most of the other ancient wares.

Those who desire to minutely trace the rise of the Craft of Pewterers, are now able to do so in the excellent "History of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers of the City of London," by Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A. This work treats the history of the Company so exhaustively that it is necessary to say but little of the Company in this book.

The first record of the Pewterers, as a London Association of Pewter workers, was in 1348, when ordinances were made for regulating the craft of Pewterers, as they were then called.

These regulations were submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, approved by them, and ordered to be entered in the Corporation books, in Latin and Norman French.

An English translation of these ordinances is printed in Mr. H. T. Riley's "Memorials of London," and another copy slightly different is printed in Mr. C. Welch's "History of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers."

The ordinances commence:—

"Unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London pray the good folks, makers of vessels of pewter in the same city, that it may please them to hear the state and points of their trade; and as to the defaults, for the common profit, by good discretion to provide redress and amendment thereof; and the points which are proper for folks who are skilful in the trade, and are duly ordained, to support and maintain."

These ordinances recite that as the Trade of Pewtery or the Craft of Pewterers is founded on certain matters and metals as copper, tin and lead, in due proportions, out of which metal they make pots, dishes, plates and other vessels, and that the alloys of the metals cannot be made without cunning in the craft. Therefore

three or four of the most true and cunning of the craft are to be chosen to oversee the alloys and by their examination and assay to discover faults and to report the defaulters to the Wardens and to the Mayor and Aldermen.

All vessels of pewter as dishes and other articles are to be made of fine pewter, and the amount of copper to tin is to be as much as it will receive, and other things, such as round pots are to be made of tin with an alloy of a reasonable amount of lead.

No one is to be allowed to enter the craft unless sworn to observe the points ordained.

No one is to sell ware in the City until it has been assayed by the Wardens, upon pain of forfeiture of the merchandise.

None of the Craft are to work in hidden places vessels of lead or false alloy, in order to sell them at fairs or markets out of the City. No one is to work in the Craft unless he will answer for his work. If any one takes any wares to sell at markets, fairs or elsewhere in the realm, before they have been assayed, he shall be punished on conviction before the Mayor and Aldermen.

If any apprentice does harm of the value of ten pence to his master, he or his pledges in the craft are to make amends; if he trespass a second time he is to be punished; and if he trespass a third time he is to be put out of the Craft.

Any one of the Craft who is taken working otherwise than afore-said, is, for the first offence to forfeit the article worked, for the second offence to forfeit the article and to be punished at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen; and for the third offence to be foreign to the craft for ever.

The good people of the Craft are not to work any pewter by night.

If any of the Craft are taken in default in any of these points, he is to pay for the first offence forty pence, for the second offence six shillings and eight pence, and for the third offence it is to be done to him according to the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. One half of the payments is to go to the chamber for the maintenance of the warden, and the other half to the wardens for their work and expenses.

None of the Craft either great or small is to take other workers from their first master, until they have fully served their term; and anyone doing so is to be punished according to the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

None of the Craft either great or small is to receive any workmen unless he has been apprenticed and is a good man; and can show that he has well and truly served his master.

Stephen Lestraunge and John Syward, Pewterers, were appointed to oversee these articles.*

On the 1st November, 1349, it was recorded before the Mayor and Aldermen that Stephen Lestraunge was dead and that John Syward could no longer work. Therefore Nicholas de Ludgate

* "Memorials of London and London Life," by Henry Thomas Riley, 1868, p. 241.

and Ernald Schipwaysse, Pewterers, were chosen by the good men of the craft, and sworn to keep the articles.

Although these ordinances are the first made for the Craft, it is probable that some kind of supervision had been previously exercised over the manufacture.

After obtaining these regulations the Craft, as shown by the City records, took proceedings against several workers for using metal of inferior alloy; and did what they could to improve the manufacture of pewter.

On the 29th June, 1350, twenty-three measures called "potels," and twenty salt cellars, of pewter were brought before Walter Turk, the Mayor and the Aldermen by the men of the trade of Pewterers, who said these articles were made of false metal by John de Hiltone, pewterer in deceit of the people and to the disgrace of the whole trade. John de Hiltone acknowledged that he made these articles, and the Wardens of the trade of Pewterers were summoned to certify the Mayor and Aldermen as to the genuineness of these articles.

After being sworn, and after examining the vessels, the Wardens said on their oath that the greater part of the metal was lead, whereas to one hundredweight of 112 pounds of tin there ought to be added only 16 pounds of lead. The articles were accordingly forfeited to the use of the Commonalty, and afterwards sold for 19s. 8d.*

In 1436 a general statute† was passed which enacted that all guilds, fraternities and incorporated companies should present their letters patent or charters to justices of the peace of counties, or chief governors of cities or towns, and that all ordinances made by such guilds, fraternities or incorporated companies should not be made or used, until such ordinances had been certified by justices of the peace of counties or governors of cities or towns to be good and reasonable, and of them entered as of record.

This Act having expired, another Act "For making of Statutes by Bodies incorporate,"‡ was passed and in accordance with this further ordinances were drafted, submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen, and duly approved in 1438.

Having secured these further powers the Craft endeavoured to obtain control of the tin trade; and a few years later they procured the right of purchasing one fourth part of all the tin sold in London, and also the power to search for and assay tin melted within the City of London.

Towards the middle of the fifteenth century the craft set about obtaining a royal charter giving them the power of search throughout all England; but though they expended much money and took infinite pains, they did not obtain their charter until twenty-five years later.

The books of the Craft are, from this period, very interesting,

* "Memorials of London and London Life," by Henry Thomas Riley, 1868, p. 259.

† 15 Henry VI.. cap. 6.

‡ 29 Henry VII.. cap. 7.

and throw much light on the doings of the Master, Wardens and Beadle of the Craft.

The Mistery of Pewterers obtained a Royal Charter, which is still cherished by the Company, dated 20th January, 1473, from Edward IV., and this gave them a standing as a Corporation. By this document licence was given to certain Freemen of the Mistery of Pewterers to found a Fraternity or Guild of one Master, two Wardens and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Mistery of Pewterers, who were to form a corporate body with power to hold lands and to plead and be impleaded, and to have perpetual succession and a common seal. Power was given to the Commonalty to elect a Master and two Wardens to carry on the business of the Guild. The Master and Wardens were empowered to govern the Mistery and to correct the defects according to their discretions. The Master, Wardens and Commonalty were to make ordinances for the government of the Mistery. The Master and Wardens were to search all manner of merchandizes belonging to the Mistery exposed for sale in London or elsewhere in England, and to correct defects. And further to seize and forfeit all unjust merchandises. Of such merchandises one moiety was to go to the use of the Crown and the other to the Mistery and the offenders were to be punished. All Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Stewards and other officers in the City and other places where search was made, were enjoined to assist the Master and Wardens.

The extensive powers of search which the Craft obtained by this Charter, and which extended throughout England were used by them for the benefit of the public in general and their own members in particular.

From this time the records of the Company show that many searches were made in various parts of the Country, and a good deal of pewter fraudulently manufactured was seized and confiscated.

Two years after obtaining their charter the Company set about providing themselves with a hall, and obtained a good site in Lime Street, close to Leadenhall Market. The erection of the hall and laying out of the garden was at once commenced; and, the main building was finished in 1485-6.

On the 14th April, 1478, King Edward IV. granted a second charter to the Company. This confirmed the first grant, and also commanded all mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs and others to publish these letters patent, and also permit the Company to exercise their right of search.

Some members of the Pewterers' Company appear to have visited the Goldsmiths' Company in 1495, for it is recorded that the sum of twopence was expended on drink, at the Goldsmiths' Hall.

In the year 1503 the first statute actually regulating the Craft of Pewterers was passed, and this Act is such an important one in the history of pewter working that it is given in full, as follows:—

STATUTE OF 19TH HENRY VII., CAP. VI.

A.D. 1503.

Pewterer's Walking.

'To the King our Sovereign Lord, and to the noble Lords 'Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament 'assembled, humbly and lamentably shewn and complain unto your 'most abundant Grace, your humble Subjects the Pewterers and 'Brasiers of your Cities of *London* and *York*, and of all other 'Places of this your Realm, That whereas many simple and evil 'disposed Persons of this your Realm of *England*, using the said 'Crafts, daily go about this your Realm from Village, from Town, 'and from House to House, as well in Woods and Forests, and in 'other Places, to buy Pewter and Brass; (2) and that knowing 'Thieves and other Pickers that steal as well Pewter and Brass 'belonging to your Highness, and under your Mark, and to the 'Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as to other your Subjects of this 'your Realm, bring such stolen Vessels unto them in such hid Places 'to sell and sell it for little or naught, and about they bring it into 'privy Places, or into Corners of Cities or Towns, and there sell 'much Part of it to Strangers, which carry it over the Sea by Stealth : (3) Also the said Persons so going about, and divers other using 'the said Crafts, use to make new Vessels, and mix good Metal and 'bad together, and make it naught, and sell them for good Stuff, 'where indeed the Stuff and Metal thereof is not worth the Fourth 'Part that it is sold for, to the great Hurt, Deceit, and Loss of your 'Subjects: (4) Also divers Persons using the said Crafts, have de- 'ceivable and untrue Beams and Scales, that one of them would 'stand even with Twelve Pound Weight at one End, against a 'Quarter of a Pound at the other End, to the singular Advantage 'of themselves, and to the great Deceit and Loss of your Subjects, 'Buyers and Sellers with them.' (5) For Reformation of the 'Premisses, it would please your Highness of your most abundant 'Grace, with the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the 'Authority of the same, to enact and establish, That no Person or 'Persons using the said Crafts of Pewterers and Brasiers, from hence- 'forth shall sell or change any Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any 'Place or Places within your Realm, but only in open Fairs or 'Markets, or in their own Dwelling-houses, but if they be desired by 'the said Buyers of such Ware, upon Pain of Forfeiture to our 'Sovereign Lord the King for every such Default *x.li.* (6) Also that 'by the same Authority it may be enacted and established, That no 'Person ne Persons, of what Condition or Degree soever he or they 'be of, from henceforth within the said Cities of *London* and *York*, 'or without, either cast or work any Pewter Vessel or Brass at any 'Place or Places within this your Realm, but that it be as good fine 'Metal as the Pewter and Brass cast and wrought after the perfect

Several evil
Practices used by
Pewterers and
Brasiers.

Of what Good-
ness Pewter and
Brass ought to
be.

Of what Assise
hollow ware of
Pewter made of
Ley-Metal shall
be.

The Makers
shall set on their
Marks.

The Forfeiture
for Defaults.

The Penalty for
using of false
Beams and
Weights in sell-
ing or buying of
Pewter and
Brass.

The Punishment
of the Offender
if he be not able
to pay the Money
forfeited.

Searchers of
Pewter and
Brass within a
City or Borough,
to be appointed
by Justices of the
Peace.

Goodness of the same within the City of *London*, and by the Statutes of the same ought to be, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all such Pewter and Brass so cast and wrought of worse Pewter or Brass than ought to be wrought in the same Cities; that one Half of every such Forfeiture to be to the Use of your Highness, and that other Half to the Use of the Finders thereof. (7) Provided alway, That this Forfeiture in no wise stretch ne extend to Brass or Pewter being in the Possession of any Person other than the Workers of the same, or such as have the same to sell, and being of Crafts or Mysteries. (8) Also that it may by the same Authority be enacted and established, That no Manner Person or Persons, of what Degree or Condition soever he or they be of, from henceforth make no hollow Wares of Pewter, that is to say, Salts and Pots that are made of Pewter called *Ley-Metal*, but that it may be after the Assise of Pewter Ley-Metal wrought within the City of *London*; (9) and that the Makers of such wares shall mark the same Wares with several Marks of their own, to the Intent that the Makers of such Wares shall avow the same Wares by them (as above said) to be wrought; (10) and that all and every such Wares not sufficiently made and wrought, and not marked in Form aforesaid, found in the Possession of the same Maker or Seller to be forfeited; (11) and if the same Ware be sold, the said Maker to forfeit the Value of the same Ware so unlawfully wrought and sold; the one Half of the said Wares, or the Moiety of the Value thereof, to be to the Use of your Highness, and the other Half to be to the Use of the Finder or Finders, or Searchers thereof. Also that it may be by the same Authority enacted and established, That if any Person or Persons hereafter using, buying, and selling of Pewter or Brass, that hereafter occupy any deceivable or false Beams or Weights of the said Wares, that every such Person or Persons using or occupying such deceivable and untrue Beams or Weights, to forfeit *xx.s.* the one Half to the King and the other Half to the Party that therefore shall sue by Action of Debt; (12) and that in the said Action no Protection nor Essoin shall be allowed; and also the said Party so offending shall forfeit his Beams to him that shall seize it; (13) and if the said Offender or Offenders be not sufficient to pay the said Sum or Sums by them so forfeited, that then it shall be lawful to the Mayors, Bailiffs, or other Head Officers of such Place or Places where any such Offender or Offenders shall be found, to put them in the Stocks, and them so to keep till the next Market-day next adjoining, and in the Market-place to put them in the Pillory all the Market-time. (14) And furthermore, that it be lawful by the said Authority, that the Master and Wardens of the said Craft of *Pewterers*, within every City and Borough of this Realm where such Wardens are, and, where no such Wardens are, the Head or Governor of the same City or Borough, to appoint certain Persons most expert in the Knowledge of the same, to make search within the said Cities or Boroughs where they dwell. (15) And over this, the Justices of the Peace within every Shire, at their General Session holden at *Michaelmas*, shall assign and appoint Two certain Persons having Experience therein, to

EARLY PEWTER GRACE CUPS

FROM A COLLECTOR

THE news that a two-handed pewter cup was sold recently for £260 has carried pewter collecting into the realms of the spectacular. Thirty years ago a pewter cup would have been thought costly at a guinea, three times the price charged by the old English pewterers to whom such vessels were known as wine pots, being made in five standard capacities and weights. The quart size, measuring about 7in. in height and weighing 3lb. with its cover, held the contents of a bottle of wine.

These were descendants of the handsome grace cup, the stemmed and covered goblet of silver passed round the table after the grace had been said at the close of a meal from Tudor to mid-Georgian times. The ceremony of the grace cup was recorded in the minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company after the Lord Mayor had dined in their hall on May 15, 1644. After grace the upper Warden of the Company, attended by the Company's butler, presented the Lord Mayor with a cup of canary wine. The Lord Mayor "receiving it and holding it in his hand did then and there drink. The cup went round through both tables, passing to the left", the company standing. The butler wiped the rim of the cup after each drinker, and refilled it when required.

The awkwardness of passing such a vessel from hand to hand led to a drastic change in its design during the 1660s from a stemmed goblet to a stemless covered vessel with a pair of loop handles. A napkin was passed through the loop of one handle so that each drinker might wipe the rim before handing it to his neighbour.

The name loving cup for these two-handed covered vessels dates to about 1800. It had then been customary for many years

a row of four punch marks easily mistaken for hallmarks on silver.

The early pewter grace cup was cylindrical with a slight outward taper and made from pewter plate with a vertical joint burnished until invisible. The base was an inserted disc soldered into position and was mounted on a narrow moulded foot ring. The exterior might remain plain, or be engraved with a cypher in a scroll-work cartouche or decorated with an all-over design in lines of small curves known



Queen Anne grace cup with cover, decorated with imitation of the silver-smith's cut-card work. Made by John Quick, elected a member of the Pewterers' Company in 1699.

as wriggle work because the flat tool was pushed forward on the metal with a rocking motion.

The lift-off cover was flat topped with a low encircling step raised about half an inch from the rim. Safe-to-grasp scroll handles were used, as on tankards, often semi-circular in section: these might be hollow but were more commonly cast in the solid. They extended from rim level nearly to the base, the upper curve flattened to form a thumb rest.

Towards the end of the century the grace cup body was changed to cup shape, and the rim given a slight outward curve upon which the cover rested loosely. The base was rounded off in a bold curve which was then hardened by hammering, the blows falling in rapid succession to ensure compact texture and rigidity. The entire surface of the cup was afterwards cleaned by turning in the lathe. Collectors will therefore find hammer marks on the interior in a series of faint, concentric circles.

Tool-finished by Hand

In Queen Anne grace cups the lower part of the body, the foot ring and the cover might be encircled with shallow concave flutes or gadrooning which might be spiralled. This decoration was tool-finished by hand.

With increased prosperity in early Georgian days the custom of grace cup drinking and toasting became more widespread, and two-handed grace cups in pewter became more common. The silver grace cup was lavishly ornamented and from about 1750 was supported on a stemmed foot. The pewterers found it impossible to copy the ornament and continued their plain-bodied "wine pots" encircled with a narrow strengthening rib; but they imitated the stemmed foot. This form, cast and not hammered, continued until the 1790s when pewter two-handed cups disappeared under competition from the Sheffield platers.

After the mid-eighteenth century, when the cup became a more personal possession, it might be sold without a cover. Today the collector finding a pewter grace cup complete with its cover is fortunate indeed.



Late Stuart grace cup, cover missing, decorated with bird and flower design in wriggle work. Eight inches high.

for grace to be said before meals, the grace cup ceremony being perpetuated at the end in a long series of toasts. The butler, after serving the cheese, brought to table a loving cup filled with wine which he placed before the host, who then took a decanter and filled the glasses of the ladies on his right and left.

Two-handed grace cups were fashionably in silver, but from the 1670s pewter replicas were used by those unable to afford the precious metal. From the late 1690s these were made of a hard pewter from which impurities had been abstracted. This, when newly burnished, displayed a fine white lustre difficult to distinguish from silver without close scrutiny, and emitted a sonorous ring when struck. To make the resemblance even more convincing much of this pewter was stamped with

The Arts

Operatic Voices From Bulgaria

Mostly Diamonds in the Rough

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

VIENNA, OCT. 6

The recent guest appearance of the Bulgarian National Opera in Vienna's Konzerthaus took on at times the aspect of a public audition, as one star after another was trotted out to show his or her stuff. The programme put most operatic potpourris into the shade: it was longer, louder and more familiar. Out of the grab-bag came a flock of "arias and duets known and loved the world over".

The voices, the only plus mark for the Bulgarians, ranged from good to sensational, but were, with three exceptions, diamonds in the rough. The exceptions, Dimitar Usunov, Margareta Lilova and Nicolai Gjaurov, deserve any superlative. These artists were, furthermore, the only ones of the Bulgarian array who showed a convincing delivery and conception of style and pace. The whole line-up seemed much more at home with Italian composers than with Russian.

Whatever their stylistic deficiencies, the Bulgarians nearly drowned them with sheer sound, often delivering this vocal Stakhanovism with all the finesse of a punch to the jaw. As pleasant as this occasionally was, there were some less pleasant side effects of overtaxed voices in evidence: wobbling, pitch trouble and a rawness that did not always suit the piece performed. Worse yet, this kind of constant banging tends to be wearying, one fortissimo cancels out the other, and the listener, boxed about in this way for three hours, can leave the hall slightly dazed or, if you will, musically punch-drunk. Again, sensational sounds do not of themselves make a good opera or even an interesting one. The Bulgarians' capabilities as to ensemble performance, style and quality of production are still unknown. One gets no idea of such things from an operatic hit parade. The only conclusions to be drawn are that in Bulgaria, as in many countries, some voices are better than others, that there are some great voices, and that certain singers can sing certain songs as well as certain singers from other countries. Which is the same as saying nothing.

Finally, this programme of "favourite operatic selections" proved once more the sad truth that what happens to opera in concert usually happens at the expense of the music. Everyone was at a disadvantage: the composers, some of whose music loses effect when exposed to a concert situation; the orchestra, brought out of hiding to galumph their way through mostly ungrateful accompaniments; and the singers, whose attempts (through gestures and arch looks) to put back in context an aria which has been taken out of context, can approach the ludicrous.

The voluptuous voices guaranteed a popular success. Whether an ensemble appearance in a complete production presented at the State Opera or in a full opera presented in concert would have been an artistic success, must remain an open question.

Professor Josef Krips, who through illness was unable to conduct the London Philharmonic Society's concerts on September 28 and October 3, has arrived in London and is rehearsing for the London Philharmonic Society's concert at the Festival Hall tomorrow. Gina Bachauer will be the soloist.

MR. ISTVAN KERTESZ

HUNGARIAN GUEST CONDUCTOR OF L.S.O.

For its "international series" concert in the Festival Hall on Thursday, the London Symphony Orchestra issued a return invitation to Mr. Istvan Kertesz, the young Hungarian conductor who has speedily established a European reputation since leaving his native land in the revolution.

When he resumes charge of this orchestra next Tuesday night, Mr. Kertesz will meet the challenge of the twentieth century; on Thursday he had only familiar Beethoven and some urbane, youthful Mozart against which to measure his strength. What emerged were perfectly sound and for the most part acceptable interpretations, even if hardly of the kind to leave an indelible impression on the memory.

After taking a somewhat leisurely view of the *vivale* of the first movement of Beethoven's seventh symphony, Mr. Kertesz made up for lost time with a very brisk conception of the *allegretto* of the second movement, and thereafter continued to favour liveliness.

Mozart's little B flat symphony, K319, with which the concert began, makes no pretensions of profundity, and it was to Mr. Kertesz's credit that he never at any moment attempted to force the issue. The finest performance of the evening was nevertheless of the E flat Sinfona Concertante for oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon and orchestra, K.297b. Here, there was some exquisite phrasing from Mr. Roger Lord and Mr. Gervase de Peyer in particular, and Mr. William Waterhouse and Mr. Barry Tuckwell were admirably tactful over tonal balance with their louder instruments. Mr. Kertesz found just the right compromise between discipline and sympathetic yielding, and the work in consequence emerged as a little masterpiece of genial, intelligent musical conversation.

A LIVELY TOSCA REVIVAL

The current Sadler's Wells revival of *Tosca* shows the company, and the repertory system, at its most lively. Mr. Dennis Arundell's production is 18 months old, but its persistently fastidious musico-dramatic pointfulness survives; the crucial moments, whether demanded or merely suggested by the libretto, are very well timed indeed, and Mr. Warwick Braithwaite was on Thursday conducting a performance that excited with its attack, its strongly shaped climaxes, and intrigued with the keen savour of Puccini's instrumentation—how much diversity of character *Tosca* owes to Puccini's writing for clarinets!

This production was designed to suggest a new, but authenticated, balance of characters by virtue of a softer, more yielding presentation of the title-part than most of Tosca's impersonators are willing to allow. The heroine then was Miss Marie Collier, whose slinky, kittenish stage personality naturally supported this view: Miss Victoria Elliott, who has since taken over the part and plays it in this revival is altogether more dynamic by temperament, but her interpretation loyally and relevantly paid tribute to the producer's approach.

It was plainly the result of very careful study whereby Tosca's outbursts (and stirring they were) fitted a heroine who held her dignity before Scarpia, and showed her melting, unabashed femininity with Cavaradossi—it was, as it must be, possible that he could wonder at a murder committed by "those gentle hands". Mr. Charles Craig's Cavaradossi is vocally thrilling dramatically straightforward but not dull. Mr. Gwyn Griffiths, new here to Scarpia, made him rather too comfortable, but still a figure of menace and fear—and he sang the part splendidly.

make Search in the Premises in every Part of that Shire, as well within the Franchise as without, saving in Cities or Boroughs where Searchers be appointed by the Heads and Governors of the same; (16) and that of all such unlawful Pewter or Brass as the said Searchers shall find, the one Half to the Use of your Grace and the other Half to the said Searchers; (17) and that in the Default of the said Masters and Wardens of the said Occupations not searching in Form as is aforesaid, and whereby that any such unlawful Metal is cast or made, or unlawful Weights used, that then it shall be lawful to any Person or Persons having sufficient Cunning and Knowledge in the said Occupations, by Oversight of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Head Officers of the said Cities and Boroughs, to search all the said Places, and to put the said Authority and Act in Execution in Form aforesaid. (18) Provided alway, That this present Act continue and endure to the next Parliament and no longer.*

Made perpetual
by 4 H. 8, c. 7, s.
6. See 25 H. 8,
c. 9. 33 H. 8, c. 4.

This statute was made perpetual by the Act of 4 Henry VIII., cap. 7 (hereinafter printed); and it continued in force until 1856, when it was repealed by the Act of 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 64.

In 1503 a Statute† was passed which enacted that no masters, wardens or fellowship of crafts or misteries or rulers of guilds or fraternities should make any ordinances until such ordinances had been examined and approved by the chief justices of either bench or three of them or before the justices of assize in their circuit.

King Henry VII. on the 19th March, 1505, granted another charter to the Company, which recited and confirmed the charter granted by Edward IV.

The next important statute regulating the craft was passed seven years later, and is here printed in full.

STATUTE OF 4TH HENRY VIII., C. VII.

A.D. 1512.

An Act made for Pewterers and true Weights and Beams.

'To the King our Sovereign Lord, and the honourable the Lords 'Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parli- 'ment assembled: Forasmuch as a certain Act was made and 'established in the Parliament holden at *Westminster* the Nine- 'teenth Year of the Reign of the late most famous King your 'Father, HENRY the Seventh (whom God pardon) concerning Pew- 'terers and Brasiers hawking and walking about the Countries, and 'also concerning false Beams, Scales, and Weights, with a Provision 'for casting of fine Metal, and of perfect Goodness; which Act was 'made to endure to the next Parliament, the Tenor whereof here- 'after ensueth:

* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II. p. 98.

† 19 Henry VII., c. 7.

The Tenor of the
Statute of 19 H.
7, c. 6, concern-
ing Pewterers.

'II. That where many simple and evil-disposed Persons
'of this your Realm of *England* (using the said Crafts)
'daily go about this your Realm, from Village, from Town, and
'from House to House as well in Woods and Forrests, as other
'Places, to buy Pewter and Brass, (2) and that knowing Thieves,
'and other Pickers, that steal as well Pewter and Brass belonging
'to your Highness, and under your Mark, and to the Lords Spiritual
'and Temporal, as to other your Subjects of this your Realm, bring
'such stolen Vessels unto them in such hid Places to sell, and sell
'it for little or nought, and about they bring it to privy Places, or
'into Corners of Cities or Towns, and there sell much Part of it to
'Strangers, which carry it over the Sea by Stealth; (3) also the said
'Persons (so going about) and divers other using the said Crafts,
'use to make new Vessels, and to mix good Metal and bad together,
'and make it nought, and sell it for good Stuff, where indeed the
'Stuff and Metal thereof is not worth the Fourth Part that it is sold
'for, to the great Hurt, Deceit and Loss of your Subjects; also
'divers Persons using the said Crafts, have deceivable and untrue
'Beams and Scales, that One of them will stand even with Twelve
'Pounds Weight at the one End, against a Quarter of a Pound at
'the other End, to the singular Advantage of themselves, and to
'the great Deceit and Loss of your Subjects, Buyers and Sellers
'with them': (4) For Reformation of the premisses, it would please
your Highness of your most abundant Grace, with the Advice of
your Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this
present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, to
enact and establish, That no Person or Persons, using the said
Crafts of Pewterers and Brasiers, from henceforth shall sell or
change any Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any Place or Places
within this your Realm, but only in open Fairs or Markets, or in
their own Dwelling-houses, but if they be desired by the said
Buyers of such Wares, upon Pain of Forfeiture to our Sovereign
Lord the King for every such Default *x. li.*

In what Places
only Pewter and
Brass shall be
sold or changed.
By 25 H. 8, c. 9 s.
6, the Informer
shall have a
Moiety.

Of what Good-
ness Pewter and
Brass ought to
be.

III. Also by the same Authority it may be enacted and estab-
lished, That no Person nor Persons, of what Condition or Degree
soever he or they be, from henceforth within the Cities of *London*
and *York*, or without; either cast or work any Pewter Vessels or
Brass, at any Place or Places within this your Realm, but that it be
as good fine Metal, as is the Pewter and Brass cast and wrought
after the perfect Goodness of the same within the City of *London*,
and by the Statutes of the same ought to be, upon Pain of For-
feiture of all such Pewter and Brass, so cast and wrought of worse
Pewter or Brass than ought to be wrought in the same Cities; the
one Half of every such Forfeiture to be to the Use of your Highness,
and the other Half to the Use of the Finders thereof.

IV. Provided alway, That this Forfeiture in no wise stretch,
nor extend to Brass or Pewter, being in the possession of any person,
other than the Workers of the same, or such as have the same to sell,
and being of the Craft or Mystery. (2). Also that it may by the
same Authority be enacted and established, That no Manner of
Person or Persons, of what Degree or Condition soever he or they

Hollow Wares
made of Pewter
Ley-Metal.

be, from henceforth make no hollow Wares of Pewter, that is to say, Salts and Pots that is made of Pewter called *Ley-Metal*, but that it may be after the Assise of Pewter Ley-Metal wrought within the City of London; (3) and that the Makers of such Wares shall mark the same with several Marks of their own, to the Intent that the Makers of such Wares shall avow the same Wares by them (as is above-said) to be wrought; (4) and that all and every such Wares, not sufficiently made and wrought, and not marked in Form abovesaid, found in the Possession of the same Maker or Seller to be forfeited; and if the same Ware be sold, the said Maker to forfeit the Value of the same so unlawfully wrought and sold; the one Half of the said Wares, or the Value thereof, to be to the Use of your Highness, and the other Half to be to the Use of the Finder or Searchers of the same.

The Makers of Pewter Vessels shall mark the same.

V. Also that it may by the same Authority be enacted and established, that if any Person or Persons hereafter using, buying, and selling of Pewter and Brass, that hereafter occupy any deceivable or false Beams or Weights of the same Wares, that every such Person or Persons using or occupying such deceivable and untrue Beams or Weights, to forfeit *xx.s.* the one Half to the King, and the other Half to the Party that therefore shall sue by Action of Debt; (2) and that in the said Action no Protection nor Essoin shall be allowed; and also the Party so offending, shall forfeit his Beam to him that shall seize it; (3) and if the said Offender or Offenders be not sufficient to pay the said Sum or Sums by them so forfeited, that then it shall be lawful to the Mayors, Bailiffs, or other Head Officers of such Place or Places where any such Offenders shall be found, to put them in the Stocks, and them so keep till the next Market-day next adjoining, and in the Market-place to put them on the Pillory all the Market-time.

The Penalty for using false Beams and Weights about Pewter or Brass.

VI. And furthermore, that it be lawful by the said Authority, That the Master and Wardens of the said Craft of Pewterers, within every City and Borough of this Realm, where such Wardens are, and, where no such Wardens are, the Head Officers or Governors of the same City or Borough, to appoint certain Persons most expert in Knowledge of the same, to make search within the said Cities or Boroughs, where they dwell. (2) And over this, the Justices of Peace within every Shire, at their General Session holden at *Michaelmas*, shall assign and appoint Two certain Persons, having Experience therein, to make search in the Premises in every Part of that Shire, as well within the Franchises as without, saving in Cities or Boroughs where Searchers be appointed by the Heads or Governors of the same; (3) and that all such unlawful Pewter or Brass as the said Searchers shall find, the one Half shall be to the Use of your Grace, and the other Half to the said Searchers; (4) and that in the Default of the said Masters and Wardens of the said Occupation not searching in Form as is aforesaid, and whereby that any such unlawful Metals is cast or made, or unlawful Weights used, that then it shall be lawful to any Person or Persons, having sufficient Cunning and Knowledge in the said Occupations, by Oversight of the Mayors, Bailiffs, or Head Officers of the said Cities, Boroughs, and Towns,

Searchers of Pewter and Brass shall be appointed.

The Statute of 19
H. 7, c. 6, con-
firmed and made
perpetual.

to search all the said Places, and to put the said Authority and Act in Execution in Form aforesaid. (5) Pleaseth it therefore your Grace and Wisdoms, insomuch as the said Act is thought good and profitable, that it be ordained, enacted, and established by the Lord Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act may endure for ever.

Searchers of
Tin or Pewter
Vessels shall be
appointed.

VII. And over that be it enacted by the said Authority, That if any untrue or deceivable Metal, or Workmanship, of Tin or Pewter, be founden either in Platters, Chargers, Dishes, Saucers, Pottingers, Trenchers, Basons, Flaggons, Bottles, Pots, Saltsellers, Goblets, Spoons, Cruets, or Candlesticks, or any other such Wares of Tin or Pewter, wheresoever it be cast, made, or wrought within this Realm or without, and brought to be sold within the same Realm; that then it shall be lawful to the Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Master and Wardens of the Craft of Pewterers (of the said City for the time being) and their Deputies, to have search of the same within the City of *London*, and the Suburbs of the same; (2) and that in all other Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, where any Wardens be or shall be, the Mayors, Bailiffs, or Head Officers and Wardens to have like Authority; (3) and where no Wardens be, then the Head Officers or Governors of the same Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, to appoint certain Persons most expert and cunning in Knowledge of the same, to make search within the said Cities, Boroughs, and Towns where they dwell; (4) and if any such new Wares wrought of Tin and Pewter, as is aforesaid, be found defective, and being in the Possession of the Seller, that then the same Person or Persons that putteth any such new Wares of Pewter to sale, shall forfeit the same Wares, the one Half to the Use of our Sovereign Lord the King, the other Half to the Searchers or Finders of the same.

This Act shall
not be prejudicial
to the King's
Grants of Liber-
ties. 25 H. 8, c. 9.
Made perpetual
33 H. 8, c. 4. s. 6.

VIII. Provided alway, That this Act concerning the Forfeiture be not prejudicial, nor hurtful to any Person or Persons having Grant of our Sovereign Lord the King, or of any of his noble Progenitors, by his Letters Patents of such Forfeiture, but that they and every of them shall have and enjoy the same according to their former Grants and Liberties.*

This statute continued in force until 1856, when it was repealed by 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 64.

On the 24th January, 1513, King Henry VIII. confirmed the various charters granted to the Craft by his ancestors.

In 1522 the Craft made new and extensive ordinances for the regulation of the trade, and submitted them to the King's Officers for approval, in accordance with the statute of 19th Henry VII. These regulations dealt with the working and stamping of the pewter, and also with the taking of apprentices.

Somewhere about 1530 the term "Mistry of Pewterers" came

* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II. p. 116.

into use, and was applied to the Company as well as the term "Craft of Pewterers."

In 1531-2 the Craft endeavoured to obtain further legislation and expended certain moneys on "Parliament Men." The results being that more extensive powers were conferred by the statute for Pewterers, as follows.

STATUTE OF 25TH HENRY VIII., C. IX.

A.D. 1533.

A Bill concerning Pewterers.

'In their most lamentable wise shewen, and piteously complain-
'ing unto the King's most Royal Majesty, and to this his most high
'Court of Parliament, the King's most humble, poor and obedient
'Subjects, the Master, Wardens and poor Fellowship of the Craft
'and Mystery of the Pewterers, as well of the City of *London*, as
'of all other Places within this Realm of *England*, that where the
'said Craft or Mystery before this Time hath been one of the best
'Handicrafts within this Realm, which hath only grown and con-
'tinued by Mean of divers good Acts and Statutes made for the true
'Exercise of the same, whereof one was made in the nineteenth Year
'of the Reign of the King's most renowned Father (whose soul God
'pardon) and one other was made in the fourth Year of the King's
'most victorious Reign, concerning the Crafts of Pewterers and
'Brasiers, of and for the true making, mixing and selling of good
'and true Pewter and brasen Vessels, and also for using and exer-
'cising of true Weights and Beams, to be occupied by the Sellers of
'any such Pewter or brasen Vessels within this Realm, so that none
'of the King's Subjects, nor any other Person, should by any Sale
'of any false mixed brasen and Pewter Vessel, or any untrue Weights,
'be deceived, as by the said Estatutes more plainly doth appear;
'(2) which good Statutes, duly put in Exercution, hath caused the
'said Craft to increase and multiply, to the great Profit and Utility
'of a great Number of the King's Subjects, and the Commodity of
'Pewter Vessel much to be had in Reputation in all strange Regions
'and Countries, until now of late divers evil disposed Persons, being
'the King's Subjects born, which have been Apprentices, and brought
'up in the Exercise of the said Craft of Pewterers, have now of late,
'for their singular Lucre, repaired into strange Regions and
'Countries, and there do exercise the said Craft of Pewterers, teach-
'ing Strangers not only the Cunning of mixing and forging of all
'manner of Pewter Vessels, but also do teach all Things belonging
'to the said Craft of Pewterers, by mean whereof there is not only
'brought daily into this Realm, out of strange Regions, to be sold,
'great Number of Things made of Pewter, untruly mixed and made
'of Tin, wherewith the King's Subjects be daily deceived, and the
'People of strange Countries greatly instructed in the Cunning of
'the said Craft of Pewterers, so that thereby not only a great Num-

How Pewterers
shall use their
Trade.

19 H. 7, c. 6.

4 H. 8, c. 7.

The Cause why
the Trade of
Pewterers did
increase, and
now doth de-
crease in this
Realm.

'ber and Quantity of Pewter Vessel, and other Things of Pewter, 'made in divers Sorts and Fashions, amounting to a great Value, 'which was daily and continually wont to be carried and conveyed 'out of this Realm by Merchants into strange Regions and Coun- 'tries, there to be sold and vended, whereby the Commodity of Tin 'made into Pewter Vessels, which hath been had in great Estimation 'as Things very necessary and commodious, and the King's Customs 'thereby much advanced, is now like utterly to cease and decay, and 'not to be esteemed as heretofore hath been, but also the said Craft 'of Pewterers, which at this Day setteth and keepeth in Work and 'Occupation a great Number of People, shall be utterly undone, and 'a great Multitude of the King's natural Subjects thereby fall into 'Idleness, to the great Impoverishment of this Realm, if speedy 'Remedy for the Redress of the Premises be not provided;' (3) In tender Consideration whereof, and for Reformation of the Premises, it may Please the King's Highness, by the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parli-
ament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, to ordain and enact, That no Person or Persons hereafter, at any time now inhabit-
ing, or which hereafter shall inhabit within this Realm, shall buy, or otherwise take by Exchange for other Wares, any manner Wares made, or hereafter to be made out of this Realm, of Tin, or mixt with Tin, as Platters, Dishes, Saucers, Pots, Basons, Ewers, Flaggons, Goblets, Salts, Salt sellers, Spoons, or any other Thing made of Tin or Pewter as aforesaid, whatsoever it be, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Ware, in whose Hands soever it may be found or taken, and also lawful Money current in this Realm to the full Value thereof; the one Half of the same Forfeiture to be to the Use of the King's Highness, the other Half to be to the Use of the Finders of the same.

No Person shall buy any Wares made of Tin out of the Realm.

Officers may search and seize Wares brought into this Realm contrary to this Statute.

II. And furthermore be it enacted, That it shall be lawful to the Master and Wardens of the said Craft of Pewterers, as well within the City of *London*, as within every other City, Borough and Town of this Realm, where such Wardens be, and where no such Wardens be to the head Officer or Governor, head Officers or Governors of the same City, Borough or Town for the Time being, to appoint divers Persons most expert in Knowledge of the same, to make Search and Seizure, and to take into their Hands and Possessions all such Wares as hereafter shall be brought contrary to the true Intent and Effect of this present Act, in whose soever Hands or Possession any such shall be found.

No Pewterer shall take a Stranger born to be an Apprentice or Journeyman.

Rep. 5 El., c. 4. No Stranger born shall work any Pewter or Tin.

III. And also be it enacted by the Authority abovesaid, That no Person or Persons occupying the said Craft or Occupation of Pewterers within this Realm, shall set on work or retain in his or their Service, any Person or Persons to be his or their Apprentice or Journeyman, being Stranger born out of this Realm, upon Pain to forfeit for every such Apprentice and Journeyman, *x. li.* Sterling; (2) and that no Stranger born out of this Realm shall occupy, exercise or use, from the Feast of *Pentecost* next coming, the said Craft of Pewterers, ne work any manner of Vessel, or other Ware afore-
said, to be made of Tin or Pewter, within any Place or Places of

this Realm, upon Pain of Forfeiture of ten Pounds Sterling, and also upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Pewter or Tin so wrought, in whose Hands soever it may be found or taken.

IV. And also be it enacted by Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons being born within this Realm, occupying or exercising the said Craft of Pewterers, shall at any Time hereafter resort into any strange Regions or Countries, there to use, teach or exercise the said Craft of Pewterers, upon Pain to lose the Privilege and Benefit of an *Englishman*.

No Pewterer shall teach his Trade in a foreign Country.

V. And if in Case any of the King's Subjects at this present Time being dwelling in any strange Country or Region, and there occupying the same Craft of Pewterers, do not repair into this Realm within three months next after Request and Warning to him to be given, by Writing sealed with the common Seal of the Wardens of the said Craft within the said City of *London*, and here in this Realm continually from henceforth dwell and inhabit, that then and from thenceforth he shall be reputed and taken as no *Englishman*, but shall stand, and be thenceforth out of the King's Protection.

VI. And forasmuch as sundry evil-disposed Persons, which commonly been called Hawkers, by Authority of the King's Letters Patents or Placard, do not only go about from Place to Place within this Realm, using, buying, and selling of Brass and Pewter, and by Colour and Pretence of the same Licences or Placards, use unlawful and deceivable Weights and Beams, but also do use to sell both Brass and Pewter which is not good, nor truly nor lawfully mixt nor wrought, to the great Deceit of the King's true leige People, contrary to the Form and Effect of the said good Act and Statute made in the said fourth Year of the King's most noble Reign; (2) Be it therefore enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That all such Licences and Placards heretofore had, made or granted to any Person or Persons, contrary to the true Meaning, Form, and Effect of this Statute, shall be from henceforth, by Authority of this present Parliament, clearly void and on non effect.

Licences and Placards made to Hawkers for Pewter shall be void.

(3) And whereas in the said Act of Parliament, concerning the Craft of Pewterers and Brasiers, made in the said fourth Year, for divers Causes and Considerations in the same Act contained, amongst other Things it is expressed, That no other Person or Persons using the said Craft of Pewterers or Brasiers, should from thenceforth sell or change any Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any Place or Places within this Realm, but only in open Fairs or Markets, or in their own Dwelling-houses, but if they were desired by the Buyers of such Wares, upon Pain of Forfeiture for every such Default *x. li.* (4) Forasmuch as the same forfeiture is to the only Use of the King's Highness, and that any Party searching or finding the same, is not intituled to have any Benefit thereby, it hath not been known that any Person or Persons have taken any Pain to search, or make any Inquiry thereof, by reason whereof divers and many evil-disposed Persons, using, buying and selling both of Brass and of Pewter, and not regarding the said good Act, neither the said Penalty, daily go about from Village to Village, Town to Town, and from House to House, to sell such Pewter and

Pewter shall be sold in Fairs and Market, and in the Owners' Houses, and not elsewhere.

Who shall have
the Forfeitures,
and by what
Means they shall
be recovered.

Made perpetual
33 H. 8, c. 4.

'Brass which is not good, and also use deceivable Weights and Beams, as they did before the making of the said Act, to the great Hurt and Deceit of the King's true liege People and Subjects;' (5) Wherefore be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That as well the Moiety of the said Forfeiture of *x. li.* limited in the said Statute made in the said fourth Year, as well the Moiety of all other Forfeitures before expressed, and every of them, be and shall be to the Use of the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety of the same Forfeitures and every of them, to the Use of him or them that shall seize, find or present the said Forfeitures, or any of them, or that shall sue for the same in any competent Court or Courts within this Realm, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, wherein the Defendant shall in no wise be admitted to wage his Law, nor any Protection or Essoin to any Person or Persons, which shall be impeached to have offended contrary to the Form and Effect of this Estatute, shall be allowable. (6) This Act to endure to the last Day of the next Parliament.*

This Act also was repealed by the Act of 19 & 20 Victoria c. 64.

On the 26th May, 1533, Thomas Benolt, Clarenciaux King at Arms, made a grant of arms to the Company. This was a regrant or confirmation of a former grant made in 1451-2, which appears to have been lost.

This document is beautifully written and illuminated, with the arms emblazoned in the margin, and it is reproduced in facsimile in Mr. Welche's History of the Company of Pewterers.

In 1541 further moneys were expended by the Craft in obtaining another Act of Parliament, for regulating the manufacture of pewter ware, and this proved to be the final act relating to Pewterers.

STATUTE OF 33 HENRY VIII., C. IV.

A.D. 1541.

The Pewterers' Bill.

25 H. 8, c. 9.
None shall buy
Wares made of
Tin out of the
Realm
19 H. 7, c. 6.

'Where at the Parliament begun at *London* the third Day of *November* in the XXI. Year of the Reign of the King our Sovereign Lord, and from thence adjourned to *Westminster*, and there holden, 'and from that time continued by divers Prorogations unto the 'fifteenth Day of *January* in the XXV. Year of his most noble 'Reign, it was ordained and established by the Assent of the King's 'Majesty, his Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in 'the said Parliament then assembled, and by Authority of the same, 'That no Person nor Persons from that Time then inhabiting, or 'which after that Time should inhabit within this Realm, should 'buy or otherwise take by Exchange for other Wares, any manner 'Wares made or hereafter to be made out of this Realm of Tin, or

* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II., p. 182.

'mixed with Tin, as Platters, Dishes, Saucers, Pots, Basins, Ewers, 'Flaggons, Goblets, Salts, Saltcellers, Spoons, or any other Thing 'made of Tin or Pewter as aforesaid, whatsoever it were, upon Pain 'of Forfeiture of the same Wares, in whose Hands soever it might 'be found or taken, and also lawful Money current in this Realm 'to the full Value thereof, the one Half of the same Forfeiture to 'be to the Use of the King's Highness, and the other Half to be to 'the Use of the Finder of the same.

'II. And further it was enacted, That it should be lawful to 'the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers, as well within the City 'of *London*, as within every other City, Borough or Town within 'this Realm, where such Wardens were, and where no such Wardens 'were, to the Head Officer or Governor, Head Officers or Governors 'of the same City, Borough or Town for the Time being, to appoint 'divers Persons most expert in Knowledge of the same, to make 'Search and Seizure, and to take into their Hands and Possession 'all such Wares as thereafter should be brought contrary to the 'true Intent and Effect of the said Act, in whosoever Hands or 'Possessions any such should be found.

Searchers of
Wares made of
Tin brought into
this Realm.

'III. And it was also by the Authority abovesaid, That no 'Person or Persons occupying the said Craft or Occupation of 'Pewterers within this Realm, should set on work or retain in his 'or their Service any Person or Persons to be his or their Apprentice 'or Journeyman, Estranger born out of this Realm, upon Pain to 'forfeit for every such Apprentice and Journeyman, *x. li.* Sterling; '(2) and that no Stranger born out of this Realm should occupy, 'exercise or use, from the Feast of *Pentecost* then next coming, the 'said Craft of Pewterers, ne work any manner of Vessels, or other 'Ware aforesaid, to be made of Tin or Pewter, within any Place or 'Places of this Realm, upon Pain of Forfeiture of *x. li.* Sterling, 'and also upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Pewter or Tin so 'wrought, in whose Hands soever it should be found or taken.

No Pewterer
shall take a
Stranger born to
be his Appren-
tice, &c.
Rep. 5 El., c. 4.
No Stranger born
shall work any
Pewter or Tin.

'IV. And it was further enacted by the said Authority, That 'no Person nor Persons being born within this Realm, then occupying 'or exercising the said Craft of Pewterers, should from thenceforth 'resort into any strange Regions or Countries, there to use, teach, 'or exercise the said Craft of Pewterers, upon Pain to lose the Privi- 'lege and Benefit of an *Englishman*. (2) And if in case any of the 'King's Subjects, at that Time dwelling in any strange Country or 'Region, and there occupying the said Craft of Pewterers, did not 'repair into this Realm within three months next after Request and 'Warning to him to be given by Writing, sealed with the common 'Seal of the Wardens of the said Craft within the said City of '*London*, and here in this Realm continually from thenceforth 'dwell and inhabit, that then and from thenceforth he should be 'reputed and taken as no *Englishman*, but should stand and be 'from henceforth out of the King's Protection.

No Pewterer
shall teach his
Trade in a
foreign Realm.

'V. And it was then further enacted, That where sundry evil- 'disposed Persons, which commonly were called Hawkers, by 'Authority of the King's Letters Patents or Placard, did not only 'go about from Place to Place within this Realm, using, buying

Licences and
Placards made
to Hawkers of
Pewter shall be
void.

4 H. 8, c. 7.
Pewter and
Brass shall be
sold only in Fairs
or Markets, or in
their own
Houses.

Who shall have
the Penalties
forfeited by the
Statute of 4 H.
8, c. 7 and 25 H.
8, c. 9 and by
what Means
they shall be
recovered.

28 H. 8, c. 9.

'and selling of Brass and Pewter, and by Colour and Pretence of
'the same Licences or Placards, did not only use unlawful and
'deceivable Weights and Beams, but also did use to sell both Brass
'and Pewter which was not good, nor truly or lawfully mixed or
'wrought, to the great Deceit of the King's true liege People, con-
'trary to the Form and Effect of a good and laudable Act and
'Statute, made in the fourth Year of the King's said most noble
'Reign. (2) That all such Licences and Placards afore that Time
'had, made or granted to any such Person or Persons, contrary to
'the true Meaning, Form and Effect of the said Statute, should be
'from thenceforth by the Authority of the said Parliament, clearly
'void and of none effect. (3) And whereas in the said Act of Parlia-
'ment concerning the said Craft of Pewterers and Brasiers, made in
'the said fourth Year, for divers Causes and Considerations in the
'same Act contained, among other Things it was expressed, That no
'Person nor Persons using the said Craft of Pewterers or Brasiers
'should from henceforth sell or change any Pewter or Brass, new
'or old, at any Place or Places within this Realm, but only in open
'Fairs and Markets, or in their own Dwelling-houses, unless they
'were desired by the Buyers of such Wares, upon Pain of Forfeiture
'for every such Default *x. li.* (4) And so then the same Forfeiture
'was to the only Use of the King's Highness, and the Party searching
'or finding the same was not intitled to have any Benefit thereby, it
'was not known that any Person or Persons had taken any Pains
'to ensearch or make any Inquiry thereof; by reason whereof divers
'and many evil-disposed Persons, then using, buying and selling as
'well of Brass as Pewter, and not regarding the said good Act, nor
'the said Penalty, went daily about from Village to Village, Town
'to Town, and from House to House, to sell such Pewter and Brass
'which was not good, and also used deceivable Weights and Beams,
'as they did before the making of the said Act, to the great Hurt
'and Deceit of the King's true liege People and Subjects. (5)
'Wherefore it was enacted by the Authority of the said Parliament,
'That as well the Moiety of the said Forfeiture of *x. li.* limited in
'the said Statute made in the said fourth Year, as well the Moiety
'of all other Forfeitures and Penalties expressed and specified in
'the said Acts, and every of them, should be to the Use of the King's
'Highness, his Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety of the
'same Forfeitures and Penalties, and every of them to the Use of
'him or them that would seize, find, or present the said Forfeitures,
'or any of them, or that would sue for the same in any competent
'Court or Courts within this Realm, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint
'or Information wherein the Defendant should in no wise be ad-
'mitted to wage his Law, or any Protection or Essoin to any Person
'or Persons which should be impeached to have offended contrary
'to the Form and Effect of this Statute should be allowable, as in
'the said Act more plainly appeareth; (6) which Act was appointed
'to endure only to the end of the next Parliament then next fol-
'lowing, and which Act was after renewed in the Parliament
'holden at *Westminster* in the twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of
'our said Sovereign Lord to endure untill the End of the next Par-

'liament then next following, and which Act was also renewed at 'the Parliament holden at *Westminster* in the thirty-first and thirty-second Years of our said Sovereign Lord's Reign, to endure until 'the last Day of the next Parliament then next ensuing.'

1 H. 8, c. 7.

VI. Prayen therefore in this present Parliament our said Sovereign Lord's true and obedient Subjects, the Pewterers of this his said Realm, and other the true Commons of the same, because the same Act is beneficial and necessary for the Common Wealth of this Realm, That it may be enacted by the King our said Sovereign Lord, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, forasmuch as the same Act, and every Thing therein contained, is good and beneficial to the Common Wealth of this Realm, that and every the said Acts and Statutes, and all and every Article, Sentence and Clause comprised in the same, may from henceforth stand and abide in full strength and effect for evermore from henceforth to endure, according to the Purport, Tenor and Effect of the same Act or Acts, as though the said Articles, Sentences and Clauses were specially limited, recited or declared in this present Act.

The Statute
25 H. 8, c. 9
made perpetual.

VII. And that no Person ne Persons buy or take by Exchange, or otherwise take into or within this Realm, to the Intent to sell any such Things or Wares above rehearsed, made or to be made out of this Realm, upon Pain of like Forfeitures and Penalties as are and were expressed in the said several Acts; the same Penalties and Forfeitures to be levied as is afore expressed.

VIII. And it may be further enacted by Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons do unlawfully withstand, interrupt, disturb, or let the Master and Wardens, or their Deputy, of the said Craft of Pewterers, for the Time being, or the Head Officer or Governor, Head Officers or Governors of Cities, Towns or Boroughs within this Realm, wherein no such Master and Wardens are or shall be, or any of them, in Searching, Seizing and taking into their Hands and Possessions such Wares as shall happen to be bought or brought into this Realm, contrary to the Purport and Effect of the said Statute, made in the said twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord, that then every such Person and Persons so offending, in letting, disturbing or withstanding the said Seizure or taking of such Wares as is aforesaid, shall lose and forfeit for every Time so doing the Sum of *xl. Sterling*, the one Half whereof should be to the King's Use, and the other Half to him or them that will or shall sue for the same by Action of Debt, Writ, Eill, Plaint or Information in any of the King's Courts of Record; in which Action or Suit no Protection, Privilege, nor Wager of Law shall be allowed nor admitted.*

The Penalty for
hindring of
searching or
seizing of
Pewter, &c.

In the accounts for 1542-3 the word "Company" is first used, before this time the Association had always been known as "The Craft of Pewterers," or "The Mistery of Pewterers," but notwith-

* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II. p. 304.

standing the use of the word at this time, the term "Company" was not generally employed until many years later.

In 1548 King Edward VI. granted another charter to the Company.

Three years later the minute books of the Company commence. These throw much light on the proceedings of the Court of the Craft, which seems to have been held every month.

In 1555 the Company obtained another charter from Philip and Mary, which was similar to the previous grants.

The year after Queen Elizabeth came to the throne she granted a charter to the company, confirming those of her predecessors, but without adding any extra privileges.

In 1564 further ordinances were made for the Mistery or Company, and these include the oaths of the master, wardens, beadle and clerk, and all manner of regulations, as to making various articles, keeping apprentices and other matters.

The Company did not find it an easy matter to keep their own members and others in order, and constant regulations were made by the Court as to the manufacture of pewter vessels. For instance at the Court held on the 13th March, 1557 it was ordered that no person of the craft should make ears of dishes fleur de lys shaped or otherwise, unless such ears were cast in the mould with the body of the vessel and not soldered on after it had been made.

In 1593 the Company were much disturbed by a letter from Mr. Walter Raleigh, with reference to Mr. Gyfford's suit to the Queen, as to shipping tin out of the country. They appointed six men of the livery and two of the yeomanry to make terms with Mr. Gyfford.

Six years later it was reported to the Court that the Queen proposed to take into her own hands all the tin in Cornwall and Devonshire and dispose of the same to various persons. The master wardens and certain others took counsel to prevent this, by petition or otherwise.

In the fourth year of his reign, King James granted a further charter to the Company, which recited and confirmed the previous grants.

By-laws for the regulation of the craft were drawn up, and approved by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justices on the 1st August, 1607.

There were constant difficulties during the seventeenth century, between the Goldsmiths' Company, and the Pewterers' Company, by reason of the pewterers adopting marks resembling those used by the goldsmiths.

In the court minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company* there are the following entries relating to pewter marks.

In 1601, it is noted that there was a "Latten spoon stamped with a mark nearly resembling the touch."†

The complaints were not always from the Goldsmiths' Com-

* "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company" by Sir Walter Sherburne Prideaux. Two vols.

† Ibid. Vol. I., p. 100.

pany, for we read that in December, 1615, one Round, a goldsmith, who worked as a spoon maker had transgressed, and sold to free brothers of the Pewterers' Company, all of whom were forbidden to buy from him.

In 1617 King James granted another charter to the Company.

Charles, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, in the year 1620, gave the Pewterers' Company the right to purchase tin in the county of Cornwall.

A little later the Goldsmiths' Company again took exception to the proceedings of the Pewterers and the following entry appears in the minutes of the former Company for 1635:—

"Mention of pewter marked like Silver. Petition to be sent to the Lords of the Council pointing out the impolicy of allowing pewterers to stamp pewter with marks in imitation of those placed upon goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work."*

Next year another entry alluding to "Mention of pewter with silver marks thereon."†

The outcome of the petition to the Lords of the Council seems to have been that on the 17th March, 1636, an order from the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, concerning the striking of the marks proper to the goldsmiths, was read to the Pewterers' Company and ordered to be observed.

Although the Pewterers, as a company, professed obedience to this, as to other orders, it does not appear that the Pewterers, as individuals, paid the slightest attention to them.

At the court of the Goldsmiths' Company held on the 20th July, 1638, it was recorded that:—

"The Wardens consider the abuse of a pewterer in Holborn, named Brockelsby, who places four marks on his pewter in resemblance of this Company's stamps upon silver. One of the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company is sent for, and the clerk reads to him the letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir Christopher Clitherowe, late Lord Mayor, and the order of the Court of Aldermen in that behalf, and he acknowledges the act of Brockelsby to be a great abuse.

"The Wardens desire the Warden of the Pewterers' Company to inform his brother Wardens of the facts of the case, and to put the order in execution; to which he immediately consents.

"Subsequently the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company go with the Wardens of this Company to Brockelsby's shop, in Holborn, but find there no pewter marked like silver; they discover, however, two pounsons which are struck double to resemble the silver stamps. In Brockelsby's absence from the shop, the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company take the pounsons, and give them to the Wardens of this Company, who bring them to the Hall; and the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company promise to punish the offender at their next Court, and to endeavour a reformation in the general trade."‡

* "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company." Vol. I., p. 168.

† Ibid. Vol. I., p. 169. ‡ Ibid. Vol. I., p. 183.

Again at the Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company held on the 20th June, 1639, it is noted that:—

"Vaughan, the graver, of Kerry Lane, is found to have pewter made in silver fashion with 4 marks resembling the silver touch, on which the owner had bidden him to engrave his Arms. The maker's mark is so defaced with the hammer, that it is scarcely discernible. The pewter was made by Peter Brockelsby, from whom the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company had taken similar stamps. The Wardens take the pewter and the graver to the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company, by whom the former order of the Lord Mayor, and the letter from the Lords of the Council, are read to the graver. It is stated that the said order has been read at a general meeting of the Pewterers' Company, and that Brockelsby had notice thereof; but the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company promise to acquaint him therewith once more, and to help this Company in complaining to the Court of Aldermen if necessary."*

Once more at the Court of the Goldsmiths' Company, held on the 31st August, 1643, it is stated that:—

"Jackson, the Assayer, produces a pewter pot, made silver fashion, marked with 4 stamps like the Hall Touch. It appears to have been made by Butcher, the pewterer, in St. Ann's Lane. Jackson is ordered to buy another pewter pot and proceed against the offender."†

Another charter was obtained from King Charles I. on the 14th March, 1638. This confirmed the previous charters and granted the following additional privileges. The right to search throughout England, and to exercise such right over all workers of the trade even if they belonged to other Mистерies. Power for the Master and Wardens to delegate their right of search to others. The obligation for every maker or worker of tin, pewter, or ley metal to put his own sign or mark on such works.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the enforced grants of money to the King pressed very heavily on all the City Companies, and amongst them the Company now under consideration. Indeed in 1643 the Pewterers were obliged to sell all their old silver and silver gilt plate to the great goldsmith, Sir Thomas Vyner, to meet the assessments made on them by the city authorities.

The Company at a court on the 22nd February, 1648, prepared a petition to Parliament, of which the following are the heads:—

1. That there may be a free buying of tin for all men.
2. That all tin raised in England may be wrought into vessels, before it is carried into foreign parts.
3. That all measures for liquids may be made of such metal as will take the fair impression of a seal.

In 1652-3 the Company had some trouble with a stranger, Major Purling, by name, a Commonwealth officer, who made dishes and other articles in a new alloy known as *Silvorum*. The Company considered that this was prejudicial to their interests and spent

* "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company," Vol. I., p. 189.

† Ibid. Vol. I., p. 214.

£14 4s. 9d. in prosecuting this Major Purling, and they also forbid a Pewterer to work with him.

On the 2nd September, 1666, the great and terrible fire of London broke out, and raged with irresistible fury for nearly four days and nights. The greater part of London was destroyed, and with other buildings the Pewterers' Hall was burnt down, and great damage caused to the Company.

Two years later the Pewterers set about building a new hall, the designs for which were said to have been prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Welch however says that there was no foundation for this statement; and that the designs were prepared by two surveyors named Wildgoss and Taylor.

King Charles II. in 1670 granted another charter to the Company and three years later he gave them a further right of search.

When King James II. came to the throne he also gave the Pewterers a new charter.

In January, 1702, the Company agreed that their charter should be renewed, and this was accordingly done.

This new charter is dated the 19th September, 1702, and it is at the present time the ruling charter of the Company. It ratifies and confirms the previous grants.

In 1766 by-laws were prepared for the good rule of the Company, and were submitted to and approved by the Lord Chancellor and two Lord Justices.

In 1772 the Company endeavoured to prevent the debasement of pewter, and passed further regulations for establishing a uniform standard.

Allen states that in 1828 this Company was a livery Company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty eight assistants.*

The Worshipful Company of Pewterers now consists of a Master, two Wardens, twenty seven Assistants, about seventy eight Livery Men, and a Clerk.

The Hall is a handsome building situated in Lime Street, London, E.C. In the Court Room of the building hangs a portrait of William Smallwood who was master in 1469, 1477, 1481 and 1486. There are also tablets recording the services of Sir Thomas Curtis, Knight, John Catcher, James Phillips, Thomas Gregg, Sir John Fryer, Bart., Sir John Staples and Sir George Alderson, Knight the Benefactors to the Company: the Memorabilia: and the List of the Charters of the Company.

ARMS.

The Craft of Pewterers, in accordance with the custom of the time, obtained a grant of arms from Heralds College, which is dated the 26th May, 1533.

* "The History and Antiquities of London," by Thomas Allen, 1828, Vol. II., p. 411.

These arms are:—

Azure, on a chevron or, between three strykes argent, as many roses gules seeded of the second their stalks buds and leaves vert.

The crest is:—

A mount vert, thereon two arms embowered proper, vested argent, cuffed gules, holding in both hands erect a pewter dish of the third.

The supporters are:—

Two sea horses or, their tails proper.

The motto is:—

"Tota Mea Fiducia est in Deo."

On the streamer the Craft were to have—Our Lady of the Assumption, powdered with lilly pots and strykes

These arms are emblasoned in Mr. Welch's History of the Company.

SECTION IV.

DOMESTIC PEWTER.

From very early times pewter has played an important part in the domestic economy of mankind. Very many centuries ago, perhaps two thousand years, the Chinese and Japanese used pewter, and most beautiful examples of their workmanship have been preserved to the present time.* Many of these objects are of exceedingly artistic form, and as beautifully finished as anything that can now be produced.

Pewter ware was largely used by the Romans; and numbers of plates, dishes and other articles have been found in the Roman Settlements in various parts of England. They also employed pewter for their seals of office, which, however, have mostly been melted for solder by itinerant tinkers.

After the time of the Romans, but little is known of pewter until the middle ages are reached. In the time of the Edwards, pewter was so rare and valuable that we find it mentioned in a pipe roll of 1272-3.

Pewter could not have been very common in the sixteenth century, for we learn from *The Northumberland Household Book*, that, about 1512, the Earl of Northumberland made provision "for the hyre of C dosson of Rugh Vessell to serve my house for oone hole Yere after iiij*d*. the hyre of every dosson by estimacion Somme xls. . . . And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion for the hyre of the said Rugh Pewder Vessell for oone hole Yere ys xls." Provision was also made "for the byinge of two Garnysch of Counterfeitt Vessell for servynge of my house an hole Yere after xxxvs. the Garnysch by estimacion Somme lxxs. . . . And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Counterfeitt Vessell ys lxxs."; and also "for the byinge of vj dossen Rugh Pewter Vessell for servynge of my house for oone hole Yere after vjs. viij*d*. the dosson by estimacion Somme xls. . . . And so the hole Somme for full contentacion for the byinge of the said Rugh Pewter Vessell ys xls."† As the Earl and his family ordinarily employed wooden trenchers, this pewter must have been used as an ornamental addition

* "Old Pewter," by N. Hudson Moore.

† "The Earl of Northumberland's Household Book," 1905, pp. 17, 19.

on great holidays, and especially the garnish or services of counterfeit vessels, which were probably pewter gilded or silvered.

Harrison, writing of England in the middle of the sixteenth century, says that tin and lead are very plentiful here, "whereby my cuntryemen doo reape no small commoditie, but especially our pewterers, who in time past imploied the vse of pewter onelie vpon dishes, pots, and a few other trifles for seruice [here at home,] whereas now they are growne vnto such exquisit cunning, that they can in maner imitate by infusion anie forme or fashion of cup, dish, salt, bowle, or goblet, which is made by goldsmiths craft, though they be neuer so curious, exquisite, and artificiallie forged. [Such furniture of houshold of this mettall, as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold vsuallie by the garnish, which dooth containe twelue platters, twelue dishes, twelue saucers, and those are either of siluer fashion, or else with brode or narrow brims, and bought by the pound, which is now valued at six or seuen pence, or peradventure at eight pence. Of poringers, pots, and other like I speake not, albeit that in the making of all these things there is such exquisite diligence vsed, I meane for the mixture of the mettall and true making of this commoditie (by reason of sharpe laws provided in that behalf) as the like is not to be found in anie other trade. I have been also informed that it consisteth of a composition which hath thirtie pounds of kettle brasse to a thousand pounds of tin, wher-vnto they ad three or foure pounds of tin-glasse; but as too much of this dooth make the stuffe brickle, so the more the brasse be, the better is the pewter, and more profitable vnto him that dooth buie and purchase the same. But to proceed.]

"In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter [of an ordinarie making] (I saie flat, bicause dishes and platters in my time begin to be made deep like basons, and are indeed more conuenient both for sawce, [broth,] and keeping the meat warme) is esteemed almost so pretious, as the like number of vessels that are made of fine siluer, and in manner no lesse desired amongst the great estates, whose workmen are nothing so skilful in that trade as ours, neither their mettall so good, nor plentie so great, as we haue here in England."*

Harrison also says that old men, yet dwelling in the village where he was, in speaking of the improvement of the times told of "the exchange of [vessell, as of] treene platters into pewter and wooden spoones into siluer or tin," he also told of the farmers who had "a faire garnish of pewter on his cupbord [with so much more in od vessell going about the house]."[†]

At this time the use of pewter increased to a large extent; and, especially in houses of the better kind, the amount of pewter employed was great, and it was looked on as a valuable asset.

Shakespeare expressly mentions pewter ware as a household necessary, for Gremio in describing his house in Padua says:—

* "A Description of England," by William Harrison, 1577-1587. Third Book, chapter eleven.

† Ibid. Second Book, Twelfth Chapter.

"First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins and ewers to lave her dainty hands;
My hangings all of Tyrian tapestry;
In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras counterpoints,
Costly apparel, tents and canopies,
Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter and brass and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping."*

Shakespeare also records the use of pewter for drinking vessels in public houses and inns, where the Prince asks Francis how long he has to serve, and on the drawer replying five years, exclaims:—

"Five year! by'r lady, a long lease for the clinking of pewter."†

Paul Hentzer, a German lawyer, visited England about 1596, and, in his *Travels*, he records that in this country there are mines of "tin (of which all manner of table utensils are made, in brightness equal to silver, and used all over Europe.)"

James Shirley, the dramatist, writing about 1630, alludes to the custom of gambling for pewter candlesticks. He puts into the mouth of Lady Bornwell, in describing the country, which she liked not, the words:—

"I would not
Endure again the country conversation,
To be the lady of six shires! The men,
So near the primitive making, they retain
A sense of nothing but the earth; their brains,
And barren heads standing as much in want
Of ploughing as their ground. To hear a fellow
Make himself merry and his horse with whistling
Sellingier's Round! To observe with what solemnity
They keep their wakes, and throw for pewter candlesticks!"‡

In inventories of goods of deceased persons, made during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we almost always find pewter vessels enumerated and scheduled in great detail, exactly in the same manner as those of silver or silver gilt. We give extracts from documents of this nature compiled in these three centuries, in order to show the large amount of pewter contained in houses of the well to do classes at those times.

The Inventory of the goods of Archbishop Parker, which was exhibited by his son John Parker, Esq., his executor, in 1577, contains entries of many pewter articles. This is especially interesting, inasmuch as the articles were all priced, though it must be remembered that the value of money was very different from what it is at the present time, and that the prices given in the Inventory would be below the real value of the articles.

* "The Taming of the Shrew," Act II., Sc. i.

† "Henry IV." First Part. Act II., Sc. iv.

‡ "The Lady of Pleasure," Act I., Sc. i.

"The Inuentary of the goodes, householde stuff, plate, redye money, debts, &c., w^{ch} were late the moste Reuerende fathers Matthews Archbushop of Canterbury deceased, prised by Thomas Baker and Thomas Ikine, upholsters, John Wetherell and William Hornblowe, goldsmythes, and others, the last daie of Maie, in Anno Dni 1575; and first of

Lambith house

as ffolloweth.

Pewter, &c. in the store house y^t Mrs. Warden kept.

Itm an olde Still v^s

Itm an other litell still iiij^s vj^d

Itm fyve chamber potts iiij^s iiij^d

Itm an old wine potle pott xvij^d

Itm iiij litle basons ij^s

Itm vj pewter porringers xvij^d

Itm xiiij small sawcers ij^s ij^d

Itm v litle pewter potts iiij^s

Itm vj depe basons viij^s

Itm thre Basons and Ewers vj^s

Itm a chaffinge dishe, with a fold ij^s

Itm a girdiron iiij^d, fyve flower potts xv^d xix^d

Itm iiij salts xij^d, an olde cheste ij^s iiij^s

In the Chaundie.

Itm xix pewter candlesticks xvj^s

In the wine Seller.

Itm iiij potle potts of pewter v^s

Itm iiij quarte potts and a pynte pott iiij^s iiij^d

In the Pantrie.

Itm viij pewter salts xvj^d, ij olde clothes viij^d ij^s

Stuff prised at Croidon House.

Itm ij Dosen of pewter plates x^s

Itm a dosen of pewter spoons

and iiij chamber potts ij^s vj^d

Itm ij potle potts and a quarte pot iiij^s

Itm iiij pewter candlesticks, ij

basons & ij ewers vij^s

Itm ij basons and four salts iiij^s

Itm ij garnishes of pewter xlvj^s viij^d

Itm ij chargers ij plates &

Sixe sawcers v^s”*

In "The Inventory of all and singular the goodes Chattles and Cattell of Mrs. Anne Digbie while she lived of Stoke Drie in the

* Archæologia (1844), Vol. XXX., p 1.

Countie of Rutlande deceased Made and taken the Last daie of Maie Anno dmi One thousand six hundred and twoe," the following vessels of pewter are enumerated:—

"In the Lock chamber

"Item a greate cheste threescore
and seaventeen peeces of pewter
a chafingdish a stoole sadle a
male Sadle wth divers other implem^{ts}.
Sum'a pr. 4^{li} 5^s 0.

"In the other Lock Chamber

"Item A great presse twenty two
peeces of pewter a large
coffer a greate chest two
saddles one other chest and
other implements.
Sum'a pr. 3^{li} 6^s 8^d.

"In the store Chamber

"A bason and Ewer
of pewter a posuett thirteene
peeces of pewter wth other
implements.

"In the Buttery

two pewter basons and ewers
two pewter candlesticks

"In the Kitchen

"Item fffitie peeces of pewter
of all sorts."*

The following inventory† also shows the large amount of pewter owned by a gentleman at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

This gentleman was the Rev. John Russell, Fellow of Merton College, who was nominated chaplain to Dr. White Kennet immediately after he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in 1718 and collated to the Fifth Prebend of Peterborough Cathedral in 1720.

"June 22, 1728. An Inventory of my Pewter in Peterboro'.

1 large dish marked with a spread Eagle.

1 large dish lesser marked with an Anchor London $\begin{smallmatrix} L \\ T \\ E \end{smallmatrix}$

1 large Dish lesser marked I. R.

1 lesser Dish.

* "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons." by C. Wise, 1891, p. 197.

† "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I., p. 39.

- 1 less dish markt $\begin{smallmatrix} L \\ T E \end{smallmatrix}$
 1 Pair of lesser dishes.
 2 Pair of lesser dishes marked I. R.
 1 Pair of old dishes of the same size.
 1 Little deep dish markt Rose and Crown Made in London
 $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ I R \end{smallmatrix}$

Pewter Plates.

- 12 plates markt on the back $\begin{smallmatrix} L \\ T E \end{smallmatrix}$
 6 old Fashion plates, of them 4 marked $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ I E \end{smallmatrix}$ one I H.
 11 new Fashion hard mettles plate markt Rose and Crown,
 London, Thomas Tidmarsh Markt.
 9 new Fashion plates Rose and Crown and Ship John Tidmarsh.
 1 odd plate $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ M I \end{smallmatrix}$
 1 T G melted in a hole.
 1 melted in the Rim Rose and Crown.
 1 odd plate.
 1 odd plate.

Besides the items above mentioned, the following was brought from London and are stated in the following Inventory taken in Duke Street:—

An Inventory of my Pewter taken this 6 Apl. 1740 and kept for my house in Duke Street the Rest I having this day changed away.

- 1 Large dish marked R.
 2 lesser being a pair markt $\begin{smallmatrix} K \\ R A \end{smallmatrix}$
 1 deep dish $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 1 lesser deep dish no marks stiles.
 1 Bottom dish R. D.
 1 Pudding pan, no marks.
 5 Soop plates $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 12 plates $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 3 little dishes $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 11 plates $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 12 plates $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 1 Colinder $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ I M \end{smallmatrix}$
 1 Bason, no marks.
 1 Pint Pot.
 1 Quart Pot.
 1 Pewter Funnel.

- 1 Porringer markt R.
 1 Porringer, no marks, without a handle.
 4 Pewter Chamber Pots.
 "Pewter bought at Mrs. More's Sale, 10 Feb. 1740 41.
 1 Turene.
 2 Rings.
 4 Water Plates. } N.B. is brought to Fiskerton.

weighed 20£ at 1s and 1d. £ cost 1 1 8

New Pewter bought of Mr. Clench at the Golden Anchor in Knave's Acre.

- 2 little dishes markt a Dove T. R.
 2 lesser dishes markt a Dove T. R.
 5 lesser dishes markt a Dove T. R.
 12 plates markt a Dove T. R. at 14£ is 1 19 1
 A Fish drier 0 3 0
 A pigh [pie] Dish weight 6£ 5 marked a Dove T R 0 15 0
 2 17 1"

The writer of "London in 1731," who takes the name of Don Monoel Gonzales, and who is shrewdly supposed to be that very voluminous writer Daniel Defoe, says that in London "The pewterers and brasiers furnish all manner of vessels and implements for the kitchen, which are as neatly and substantially made here as in any country in Europe."

Pewter vessels were sold at many markets and fairs throughout England, and at the following places Mr. Dugdale* especially mentions the sale of pewter, hardware, copper, tin and brass ware:—

Askrigg, Yorkshire.	Partington, Yorkshire.
Brigstock, Northamptonshire.	Reeth, Yorkshire.
Hedon, Yorkshire.	Rockingham, Northamptonshire.
Keighley, Yorkshire.	Selby, Yorkshire.
Nantwich, Cheshire.	Weldon, Great, Northamptonshire.
New Malton, Yorkshire.	

In addition to these places no less than 120 towns are enumerated where fairs were held at which hardware and pedlery were sold, and these terms would no doubt include pewter, although it is not specifically mentioned.

Turning for a moment to the great workers in pewter in France, we may mention the name of François Briot. This artist lived in the sixteenth century, and produced some very beautiful specimens of pewter ware, of which we are able to give a fine example. M. Albert Jacquemart, in speaking of these pieces of pewter, said he considered that, in France, goldsmiths worked in different kinds of metal, and handled indiscriminately silver and pewter. And he could scarcely persuade himself that so skilful an artist as Briot would have confined himself to working in a material of so little value, and have taken such pains in the execution of table ware, destined to be buried among people of humble means.

"Could then the works of Briot have been only the essay, the

* "England and Wales Delineated," by Thomas Dugdale. Four Volumes.

rough models of pieces executed in silver which have disappeared? On every ground we have reasons for thinking that a just renown surrounded the name of Briot, since Palissy took pleasure in repro-



*Fig. 1.**

PEWTER EWER OF FRANÇOIS BRIOT, SIXTEENTH CENTURY. LOUVRE. SAUVAGEOT COLLECTION.

ducing in enamelled pottery the dish of his ewer, and also composed ewers inspired by these elegant conceptions. Besides, we must remember that a duplicate, in silver, of Briot's ewer, has been cast

* Reproduced, by permission, from "A History of Furniture." By Albert Jacquemart. (Reeves and Turner.)

at the Rouen mint, as M. Paul Mantz informs us according to a communication from M. A. Pottier.

"We are the more justified in hazarding this supposition, inasmuch as the sixteenth century, which may be called the age of goldsmiths, has produced in Germany, as well as France, sumptuous pewters intended assuredly, whether reproduced in the precious metals or not, to decorate the abodes of princes and nobles. Some pieces exist, bearring the image of the Emperor, surrounded by the electoral princes; others, representing the latter alone, as we meet with the Emperor Charles V., or Mathias.

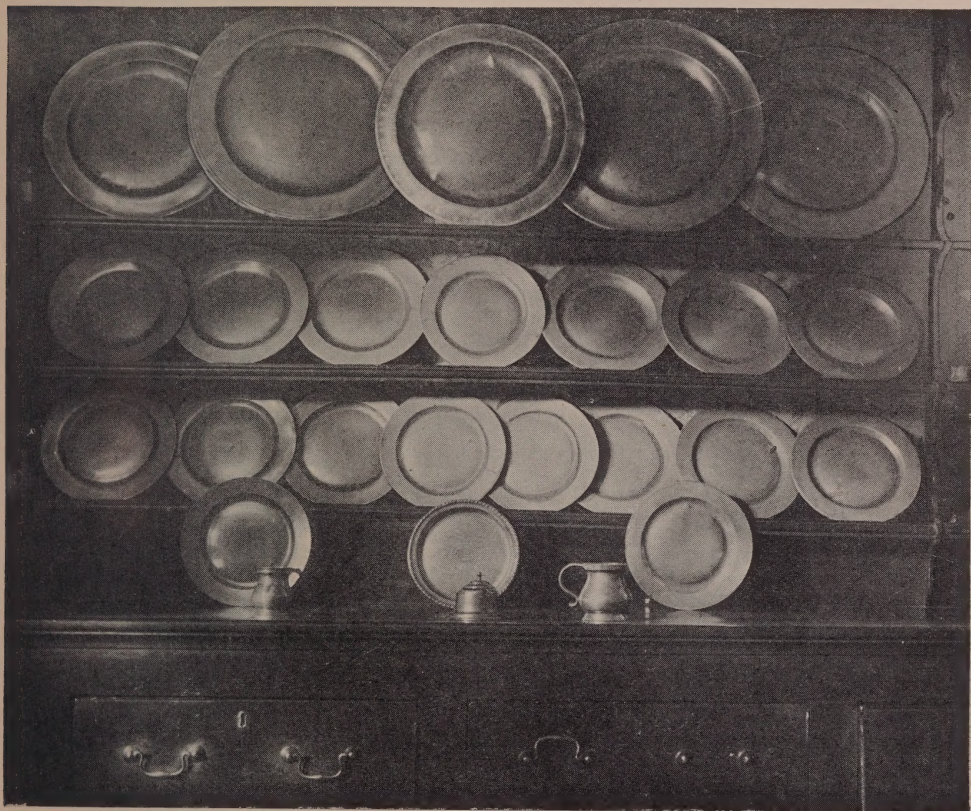


Fig. 2

AN ARRAY OF PEWTER. MR. JONAS BONEHAM.

"Again, we might imagine these curious objects to be merely reproductions intended for persons who could not afford the price of the originals, and what makes us think so is, that along with official images, stamped with coats of arms, we find a number of others representing historical or religious subjects. Preisser signed a series of plaques, representing the theological virtues. We have seen the subject of Noah leaving the Ark, and offering a sacrifice to the Lord, Abraham's sacrifice, and others."

ARRAY OF PEWTER.

An array or garnish of pewter has already been mentioned in connection with the Northumberland Household Book, and Harrison's Description of England. Such an array constantly formed one of the principal ornaments of a gentleman's house in the Middle Ages. It is, however, seldom seen now, except perhaps in a museum, or in the home of a connoisseur, who has collected the various pieces and displayed them on shelves, or on a dark oak sideboard. An array of pewter shown in this manner always has a most pleasing effect.

Fig. 2 represents an array of pewter, consisting of some very handsome plates and dishes, displayed on a charming old oak sideboard.

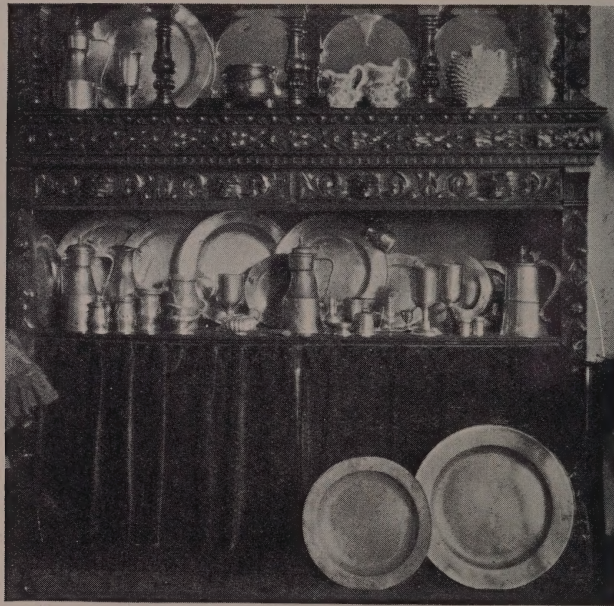


Fig. 3.

AN ARRAY OF PEWTER.

The array of pewter shown in Fig. 3 comprises plates and dishes, flagons and tappit hens, measures and cups, sugar basins and cream jugs, egg cups, etc.

PLATES AND DISHES.

Plates and dishes of all sizes, and of all shapes, are the most usual pieces of ancient pewter ware still to be found in churches and houses. No doubt these articles were manufactured in greater



Fig. 4.

SMALL ROMAN PATERA. THE LATE EARL COWPER'S COLLECTION, NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

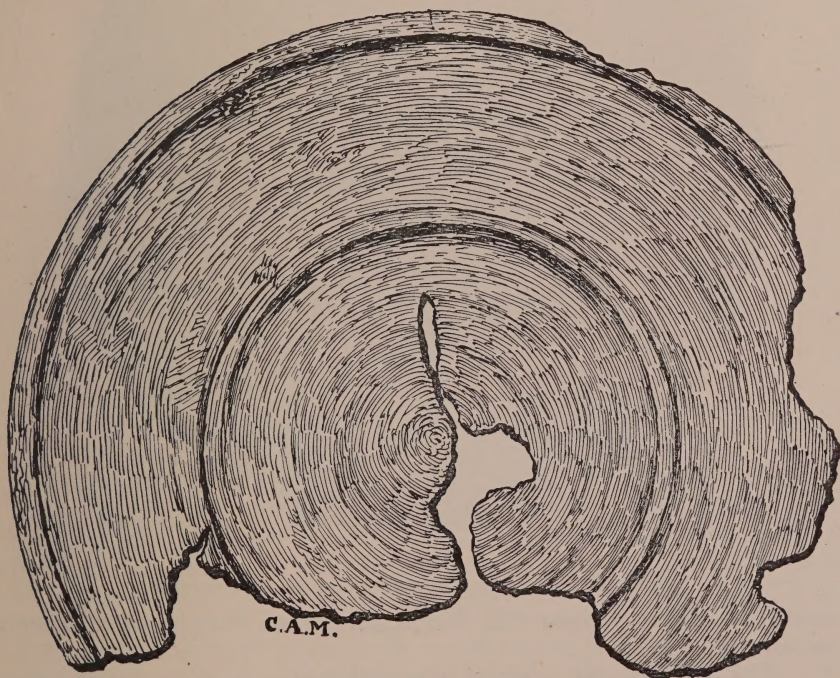


Fig. 5.

LARGE ROMAN PATERA. THE LATE EARL COWPER'S COLLECTION, NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

numbers than any other kinds, and further they were less liable to injury than hollow ware.

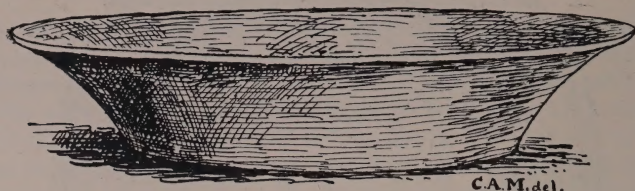


Fig. 6.

DEEP ROMAN PATERA. THE LATE EARL COWPER'S COLLECTION, NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

Many Roman plates and dishes have been found throughout England, all of which are more or less corroded by contact with the soil. The illustrations here given represent specimens of these

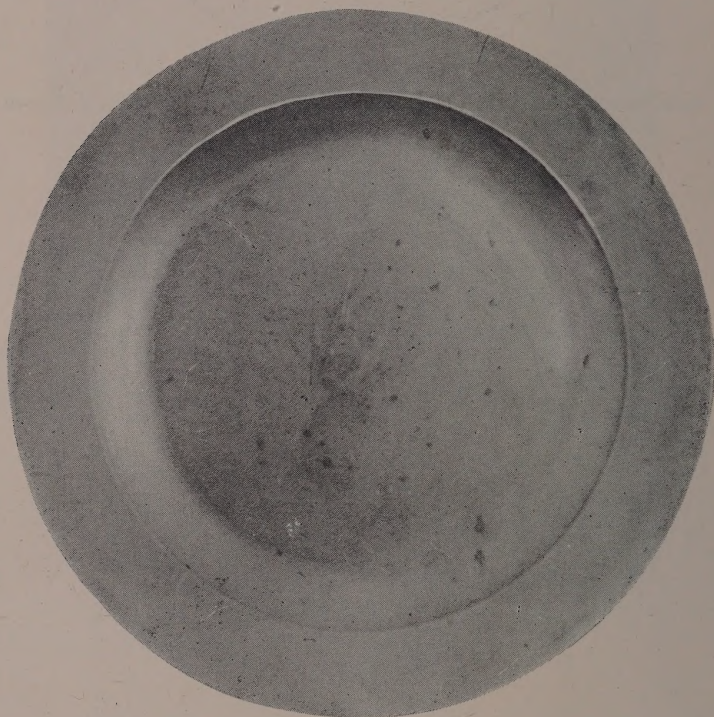


Fig. 7.

CIRCULAR DISH, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

articles found at Duston, Co. Northampton, on the site of a Roman settlement.

The little Roman plate is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, it has a raised rim round the edge in front, and another about two inches in diameter at the back; it is also of hammered metal and is in fair

condition. The large dish shown in Fig. 5 is of thick hammered pewter, about 1 foot, 8 inches in diameter, and has been much damaged.

The saucer is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, and in good condition; it is of pleasing design and good workmanship.

English dishes are very seldom larger than two feet in diameter; and, even that size is rare, the larger dishes being usually not above eighteen inches in diameter. Most of these dishes are circular. The earlier were generally quite plain with broad rims. A little later the rims were strengthened by a flat ring of metal underneath. In the eighteenth century the rims were placed in front, and were formed of well designed mouldings, which give a handsome appearance to the dishes.

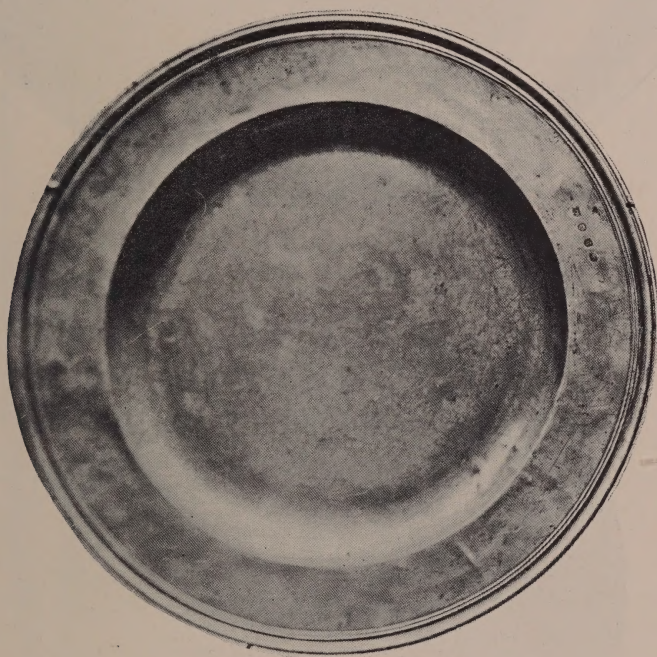
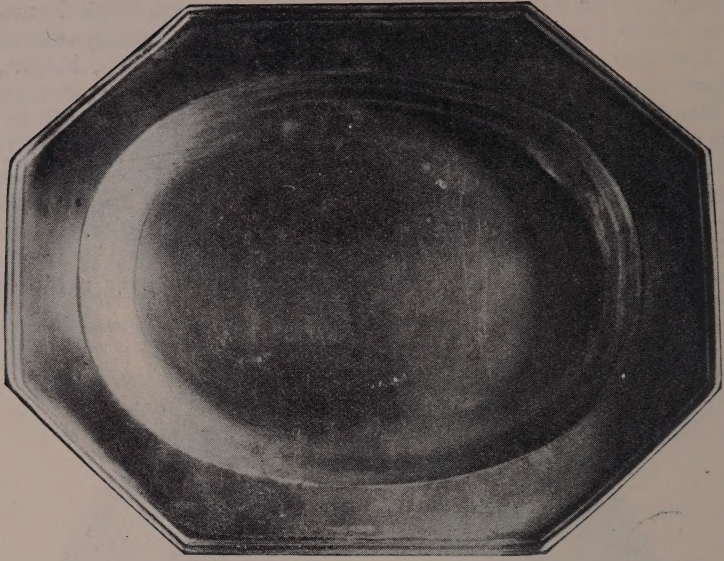


Fig. 8.

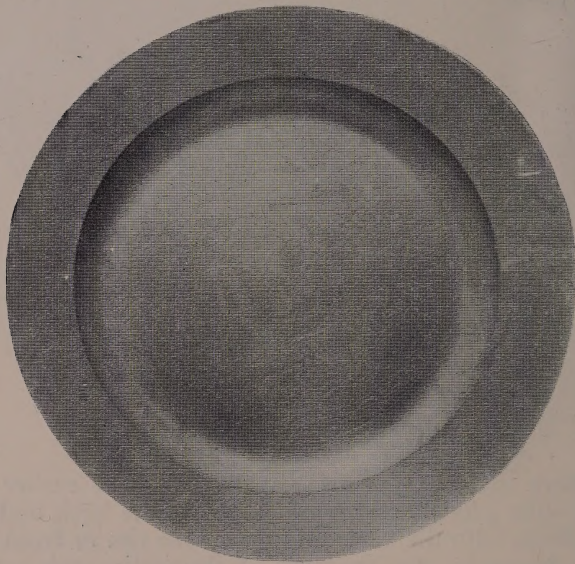
CIRCULAR DISH, LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

Those here illustrated show both forms. The earlier (Fig. 7), one of three, with a flat band round the rim at the back, and the later, also one of three, with the moulding round the rim in front. Each is 18 inches in diameter. On the back of the earlier dish is the mark of a bear's jamb issuing out of a ducal coronet, and the word "London" beneath an X crowned: also in four small shields, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads erased, a bear's jamb issuing out of a ducal coronet, a lion's head erased, and the initials "T. D."

On the back of the later dish (Fig. 8) is the mark of "Richard Webb," and "London," beneath a rose crowned; and on the front in

*Fig. 9.*

OCTAGONAL DISH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

*Fig. 10.*

CIRCULAR PLATE, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

four small shields, "R. W.," leopard's head crowned, black letter T, and lion passant.

Sometimes dishes are found of an elliptical, and sometimes of an irregular octagonal form, but all these are uncommon. The

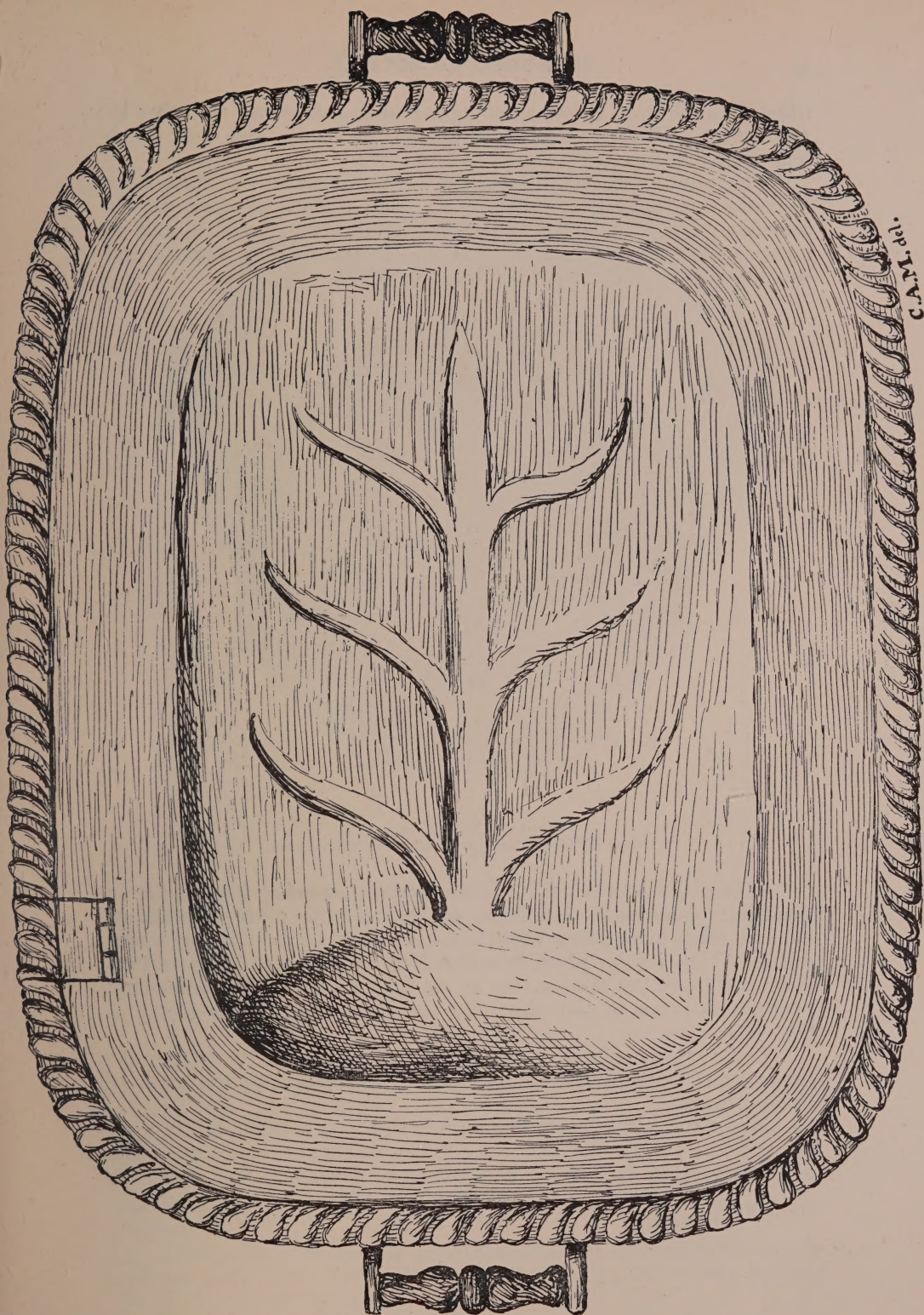


Fig. 11

HOT WATER VENISON DISH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. SIR ALFRED DRYDEN, BART.

illustration (Fig. 9) shows an octagonal dish measuring 15 inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This dish was made by George Bacon, and is of excellent workmanship.

Large gravy dishes for venison were also made, and these have a cavity for containing hot water. The dish illustrated on the previous page is 22 inches in length, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, standing on four knobs, and is very massive and weighty. It does not bear any maker's mark.

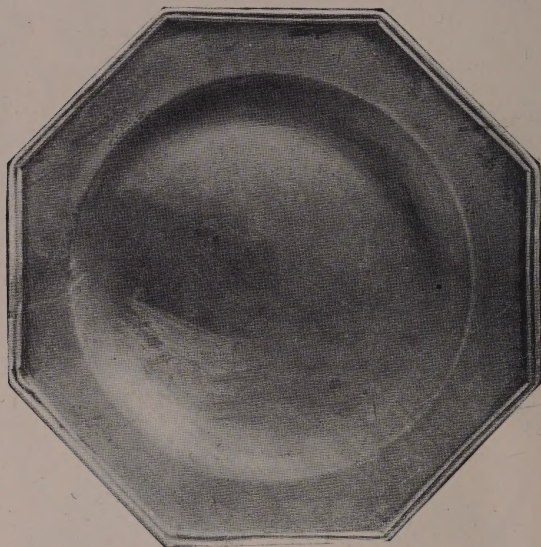


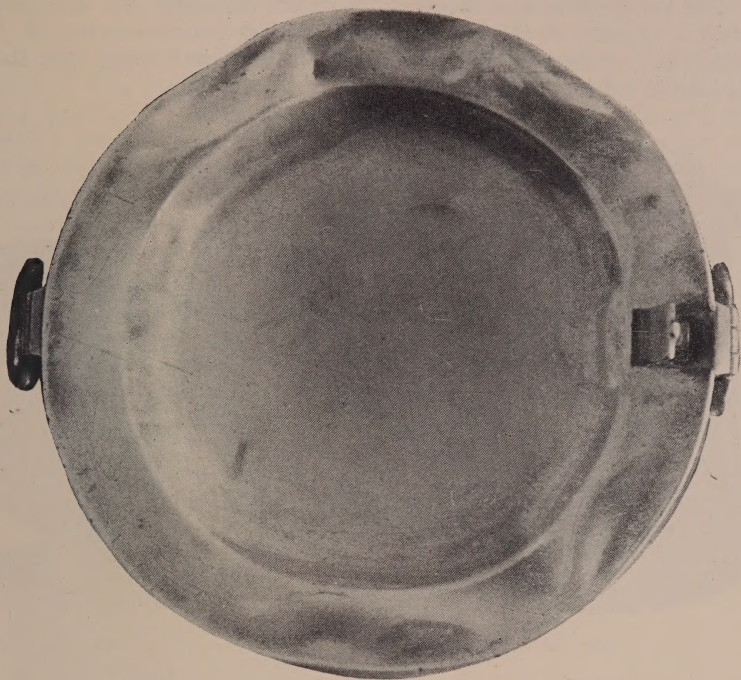
Fig. 12.

OCTAGONAL PLATE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

Plates also are of all sizes, the most usual being nine inches in diameter. Sometimes they have the edges quite plain and almost flat; at other times they have moulded rims similar to the larger dishes. The circular plate shown in Fig. 10 is one of a set of thirteen; and bears the same marks as the dish, Fig. 7. Great additional strength is given to the plates by the thickening of the metal at the rims.

Occasionally plates, like dishes, are octagonal in shape, the sunken part being circular. The plate illustrated bears the mark of George Bacon.

Hot water plates, with hinged handles, and a small lid to cover the aperture for the hot water are also occasionally met with. The plate illustrated in Fig. 13 is 9 inches in diameter; and bears the mark of COMPTON, and also SUPERFINE, with X crowned. LONDON, HARD METAL.

*Fig. 13.*

HOT WATER DISH, EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

DRINKING VESSELS.

It is not always easy to classify the various kinds of pewter drinking vessels; the difference between tankards and flagons, and between cups and beakers, being frequently very slight. A large tankard by a very small change in size becoming a small flagon.

TANKARDS.

Tankards were usually made with lids, either flat or with a knob on the top, hinged to the handles and have a large purchase or thumb piece; but, many of the smaller kinds were made without any covering.

They are generally quite plain, or only ornamented by raised bands round the body, and either have straight sides or are jug shaped.

It is not uncommon for both tankards and beakers to have glass bottoms, and these enable the persons drinking to satisfy himself that the beverage is clear.

The tankard shown below is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{3}{8}$, and of the base 4 inches, and it has no marks. It is of a somewhat squat and heavy shape, and unfortunately the thumb piece of the lid has been broken off.



Fig. 14.

TANKARD, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. EVANS THOMAS.



Fig. 15.

DRINKING CUP, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

CUPS AND MUGS.

Drinking cups with stems and feet are not uncommon in Germany, but were seldom made in England, except for ecclesiastical purposes. This is not a good shape for a pewter vessel, as the metal is not sufficiently hard to enable the cup to stand the wear and tear of daily use, and sooner or later the stem is crushed down into the foot.

The drinking cup (Fig. 15), which was perhaps made for ecclesiastical purposes, is quite plain. The bowl is of large capacity, the height now $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of bowl and foot 3 inches.

The maker's touch is $\overset{B}{S} Y$, and on the front are the initials T. J., there is also a modern mark of " $\frac{1}{2}$ PINT." The stem has been somewhat crushed down into the foot.

BEAKERS.

Other small kinds of drinking cups are known as beakers or tumblers. These have no handles and are usually quite plain, but sometimes they are ornamented by raised bands, or with patterns worked in incised lines.

The covered beaker-shaped cup here shewn has a very remarkable history, being one of a small number engraved by the unfortunate Frederick Baron Trenck, whilst he was in Magdeburg Prison

in 1763. In his Memoirs* Trenck relates how he, being in his dungeon, began to carve, on the pewter cup out of which he drank, satirical verses and groups of figures; and how he attained so much perfection that his cups were at last considered masterpieces, as indeed they were. Trenck's only instrument was a sharpened nail; his limbs were in heavy irons, his hands being so separated by a bar, that he had to hold his cup between his knees; and he worked by candle light on the shining pewter. Notwithstanding all this, the Count attained so much skill that he could give light and shade to his designs, and he could by practice divide a cup into two and thirty compartments as regularly with a stroke of his hand as with a pair of compasses. And so he completely covered his cup and the lid with a number of pictures of love, hunting and agricultural pursuits; and the histories and anecdotes by which these pictures were surrounded were so minute that the lines could only be read with glasses. Some of these cups are in various museums, and one of them came into the possession of Mrs. Gerald Walker, who has kindly allowed us to reproduce it in these pages. This cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the width of the lip is 4 and of the foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Fig. 16.

BARON TRENCK'S CUP, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MRS. GERALD WALKER.

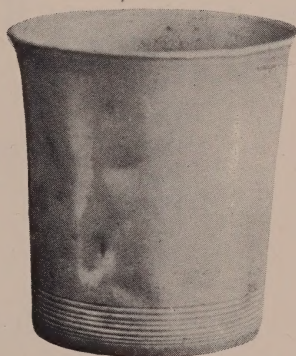


Fig. 17

SMALL BEAKER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

Fig. 17 represents a plain beaker, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{1}{4}$ and of the base $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it bears the words WATTS & HARTON. LONDON.

The other beaker is ornamented by raised bands, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{1}{8}$, and of the base $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; and it has a glass bottom, but no marks.

* "The Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck."

Mugs generally served a double purpose, namely as drinking vessels, and also as measures of capacity. Pewter pint and half pint tankards or mugs are still in use in the majority of our public houses and inns, and in most of the London chop houses.

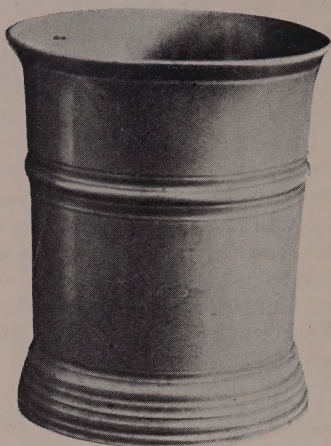


Fig. 18.

SMALL BEAKER, NINETEENTH CENTURY.
THE AUTHOR.



Fig. 19.

PINT POT, EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
THE LATE MR. JOHN TAYLOR.

The pot illustrated in Fig. 19 is of the usual somewhat clumsy type and it is ornamented by bands. It bears the Royal initials W. R., beneath a crown.

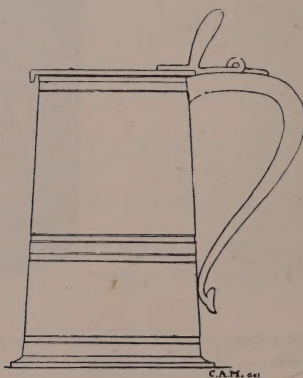


Fig. 20.

SMALL FLAGON, DATE 1709. NEWNHAM CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

FLAGONS.

Flagons are usually very handsome and massive, and frequently of fine proportions. They are made in two distinct shapes, the one with straight sided, the other with a jug-shaped body.

This flagon is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, it is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top and $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the bottom. It is now used in the church at Newnham, Co. Northampton, but was probably made for domestic purposes.

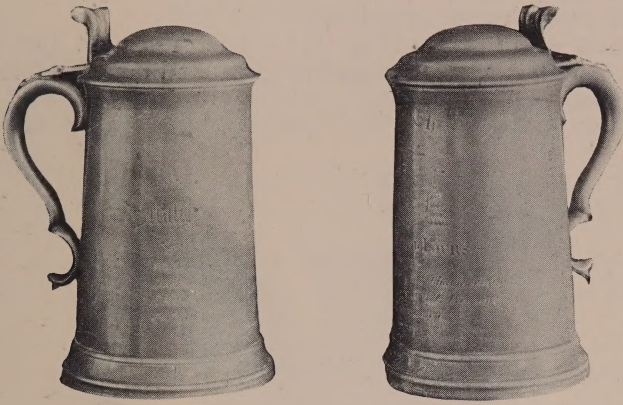


Fig. 21.

PAIR OF FLAGONS. NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

The pair of flagons following are modern, they are 8 inches in height, the diameter of the top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and of the bottom $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches



Fig. 22.

JUG OR FLAGON, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

and are stamped JAMES DIXON & SONS. These are the ordinary type of pewter pots awarded as prizes at the rowing matches at Oxford and Cambridge.

JUGS.

Jugs are very similar to flagons in their general appearance, but they are usually of lighter and more slender shape, and are frequently of very elegant proportions.

The first we illustrate (Fig. 22) is one of a pair, and of good shape, its height is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches and its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it has no marks.



Fig. 23.

TALL JUG, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

The jug shown in Fig. 23 is 10 inches high and 4 inches across the widest part, the incised pattern with which it is covered is very elegant; the handle on the lid is formed of a vine stalk rising from a bunch of grapes and vine leaves, the handle is of horn and is beau-

tifully ornamented by vine leaves and grapes. Beneath the foot are the letters I. M. & B. and the words

"Patent Horn Handle"

"Warranted Cool in Use."

This jug (Fig. 24) is of very elegant design, it is 11 inches in height and its diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; beneath the foot is stamped a lion's head in a circle, with the word TRADE MARK above, and BRITISH beneath.



Fig. 24.

JUG, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

The next two jugs are very similar, one (Fig. 25) has a handle, it is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and has no marks.

The other jug or vase (Fig. 26) is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 6 inches in diameter; it is without handle and has no marks.

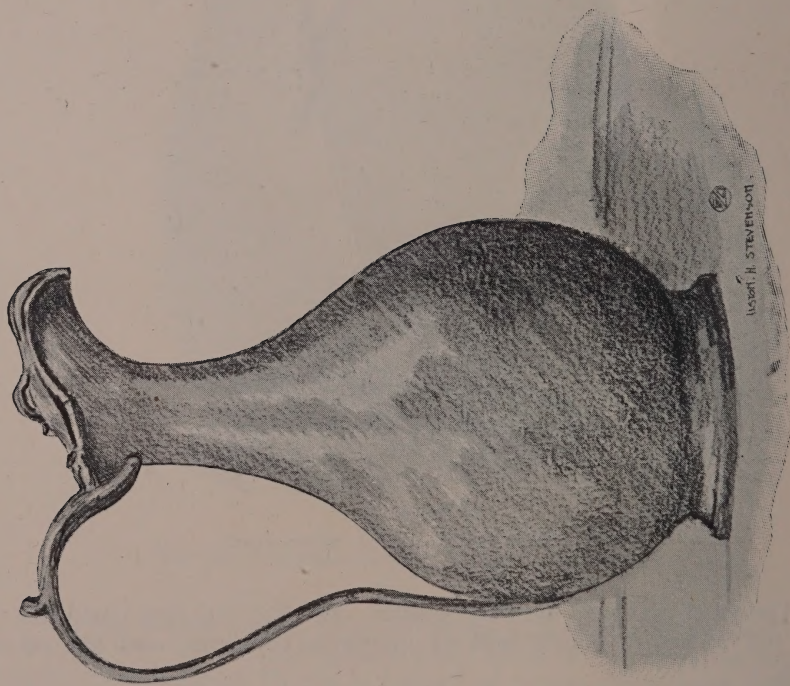


Fig. 25.

JUG, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. G. H. STEVENSON.

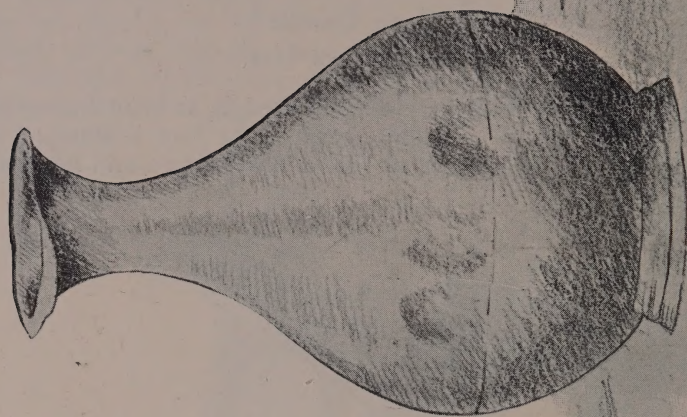


Fig. 26.

JUG, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. G. H. STEVENSON.

STANDING CUPS.

Handsome standing cups of pewter are sometimes met with, and these are constructed on the model of the silver gilt cups of the same period. They are mostly of German manufacture.

In Fig. 27 is shown a standing cup, probably a German or Dutch masonic or guild cup, with silver medallions on which are inscribed the names of the masters or presidents from 1812 to 1848.

MEASURES.

Measures, when large, could be, and no doubt often were, used as flagons; and, in the same way, when small, they were used as tankards. Though plain, they are generally well proportioned, and perfectly adapted for the purpose for which they were used.

A complete set of measures of the time of George IV., consisting of a quart, an imperial pint, a pint and a half pint is shown below.

TAPPIT HENS.

In Scotland measures are known by the name of tappit hens, and are of a peculiar, and by no means pleasing

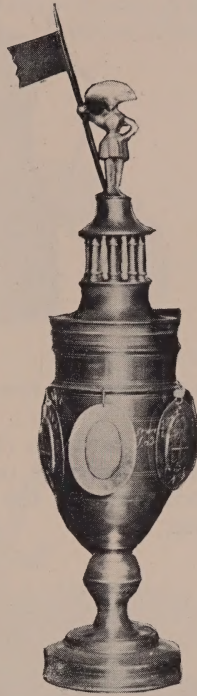


Fig. 27.

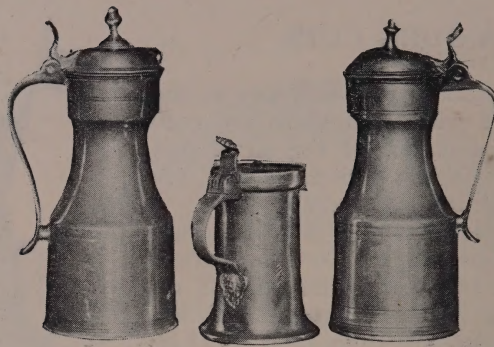
GUILD CUP, PROBABLY GERMAN.
EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.
MRS. JAMES ARTHUR.



Fig. 28.

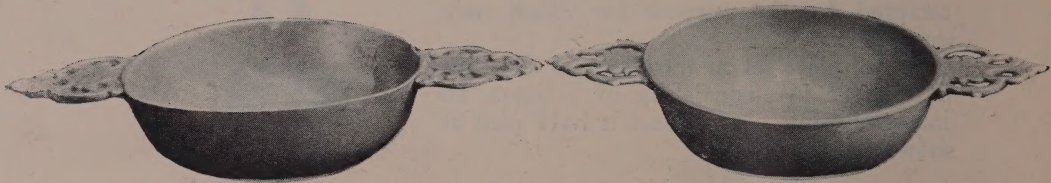
SET OF MEASURES, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. C. MACNAUGHTEN.

form. Like the English measures, tappit hens were made of all sizes, though the shape is always the same. They are seldom or never dated, nor are they stamped with the maker's mark or touch.

*Fig. 29.*

TWO TAPPIT HENS AND TANKARD, SCOTTISH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. C. MACNAUGHTEN.

The illustration (29) shows two full-sized Scottish tappit hens and an old imperial pint Scottish measure in the centre, with lion's head ornamenting the lower end of the handle, and escallop shell purchase.

*Fig. 30.*

PAIR OF WINE TASTERS, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

WINE TASTERS.

The pair of wine tasters here shown have each two handles; they are not quite identical, in the centre of the one is a double six

*Fig. 31.*

WINE TASTER, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. DR. WILL HARDING.

leaved rose and in the centre of the other an eight leaved rose within an eight pointed star in circle. They are each $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The single wine taster illustrated is larger but less ornate than those shown above. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the handles are

perfectly plain. The maker's mark is a standing angel, bearing a palm branch in his right hand, between the initials I and S (?), in beaded ellipse; and the letters B and F each in a shaped shield.



Fig. 32.

EWER AND BASIN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. GASKELL AND CHAMBERS.

EWERS AND BASINS.

Ewers and basins were used for cleansing the hands at table, and the earlier varieties of these vessels were very ornate. They are still manufactured, but are generally now quite plain.

The sketch shows modern vessels of this kind, which are known as African Jug and Basin.

POCKET FLASKS.

Pewter is a most convenient material for small pocket flasks and large numbers of these have been and are still manufactured, though glass covered with leather is more used for this purpose at the present time.

The flask (Fig. 33) is 4 inches in diameter, and rather thick, it is ornamented with raised concentric rings.

The other flask is smaller measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and is curved to fit the waistcoat pocket. It was made by "JAMES DIXON & SONS."



Fig. 33.

SMALL POCKET FLASK, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. R. MORRELL.



Fig. 34.

SMALL POCKET FLASK, NINETEENTH CENTURY.
THE AUTHOR.

STONE POT LIDS.

Pewter lids for earthenware pots were largely produced in the middle ages; they were either flat or slightly domed, with a thumb piece and were hinged to a collar claspng the handle of the pot.

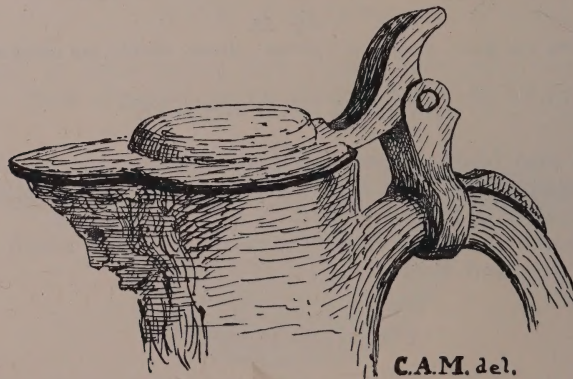


Fig. 35.

STONE POT LID, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MRS. MOELLER.

Many references are made to these lids in the records of the Pewterers' Company. They do not seem to be manufactured at the present time, and they are rarely met with.

The example shown is modern, and is made on exactly the same model as those made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



Fig. 36.

LARGE URN, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

URNS.

Pewter urns are occasionally found but they were not common. That here illustrated is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 5 inches in breadth, it is fitted with a beech wood handle and wooden knobs to the feet. It has no marks and was perhaps of Dutch origin.

*Fig. 38.*

TEA POT, EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. MR. T. J. GEORGE.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

Tea services in pewter have always been exceedingly popular,

*Fig. 39.*

TEA POT, NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

especially tea pots, of which a great number exist, and which are largely manufactured at the present time. Indeed, most housewives affirm that no better tea is made than that which is brewed in a pewter pot.

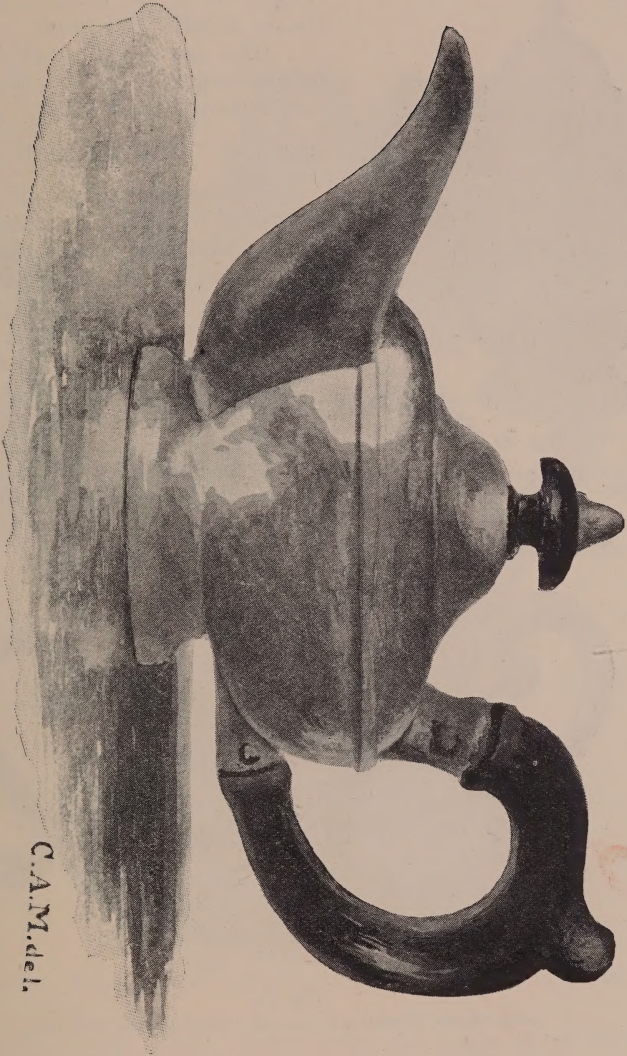


Fig. 37.

SMALL TEA POT, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Some of the tea pots are very small, being only some three inches high. These no doubt are the older vessels, and were produced when tea was almost worth its weight in gold.

The example here shown (Fig. 37) is very small, being only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, it is of elegant shape, with ebony handle and knob.

The tea pot (Fig. 38) is larger, the height being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it also has an ebony handle and knob. It bears the stamp of "DIXON & SON ^I/₇₂"

The tea pot (Fig. 39) is of a type introduced early in the nineteenth century, and tea pots of this shape are still produced in large numbers and in various sizes; the height of that shown is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the handle is japanned black, and the knob is ornamented by a coloured bone ring. This shape is known in the trade as a Dutch tea pot.

Coffee pots of good design also are not uncommon, and some of these again are very small, having been made when coffee was scarce and costly.



Fig. 40.

SMALL COFFEE POT, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. CHARLES MARKHAM.

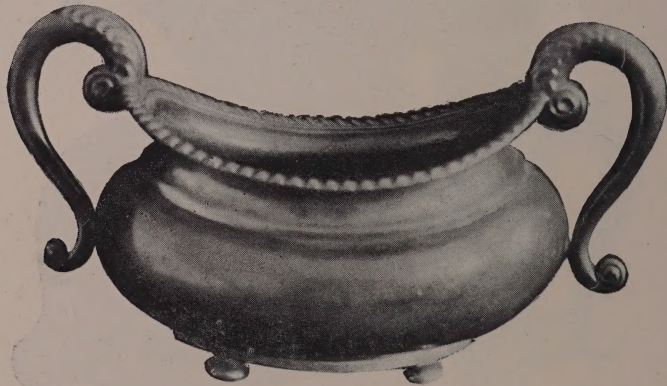


Fig. 42.

SUGAR BASIN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

Figure 40 represents one of these little pots, of charming shape, the height is only $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the handle is bound with strips of cane crossed at the back with strips of darker cane to make a chequered pattern.

The coffee pot (Fig 41) is probably Belgian, as the lion, symbolic of that country, appears on the lid. It is a large and handsome vessel, being 10 inches in height, the handle is of ebony.

Sugar basins and cream jugs are required to complete the tea and coffee services, and these again were and are made, though not in the same numbers as tea pots.

The sugar basin (Fig. 42) is handsome and massive, it measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the handles, and 3 inches in height, it has no marks.



Fig. 41.

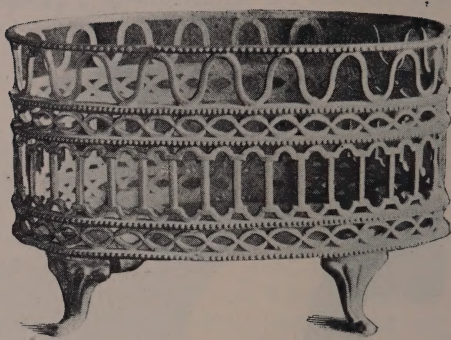
COFFEE POT, PROBABLY BELGIAN, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. CHARLES MARKHAM.

The little sugar sifter shown over the page is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and of excellent design; in the three little medallions are three heads crowned with laurel. Beneath the foot is the touch of a figure between the letters R. O. and above the date 1775, in beaded circle.

The sugar basin (Fig 44) was evidently made to contain a glass receptacle, it is formed of two pieces curved and soldered together, it measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the height being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has no marks.

*Fig. 43.*

SMALL SUGAR SIFTER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

*Fig. 44.*

SUGAR BASIN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MR. R. MORRELL.

The cream jug represented below is of good design, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, but has no marks.

*Fig. 45.*

CREAM JUG, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MR. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

Cream jugs and sugar basins were of course made to complete the tea or coffee service.

SOUP TUREENS.

Soup tureens were made of pewter, but they are rarely to be met with; probably only a limited number were made, as they were always both heavy and costly.

We are, however, able to give two good examples, each very handsome.

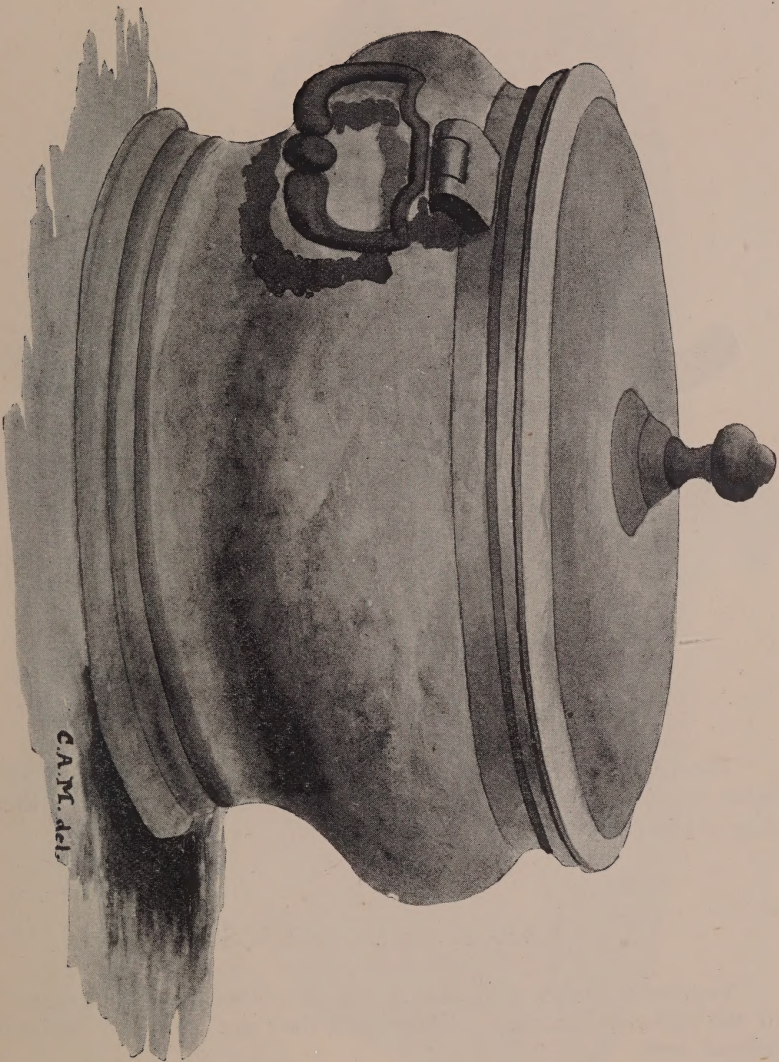


Fig. 46.

SOUP TUREEN, SIR ALFRED DRYDEN, BART.

The first soup tureen of which we give an illustration is handsome and massive, of circular form with well designed hinged handles; it is 10 inches in diameter, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It has no marks.



Fig. 47.

SOUP TUREEN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MRS. J. ARMITAGE PRICE.

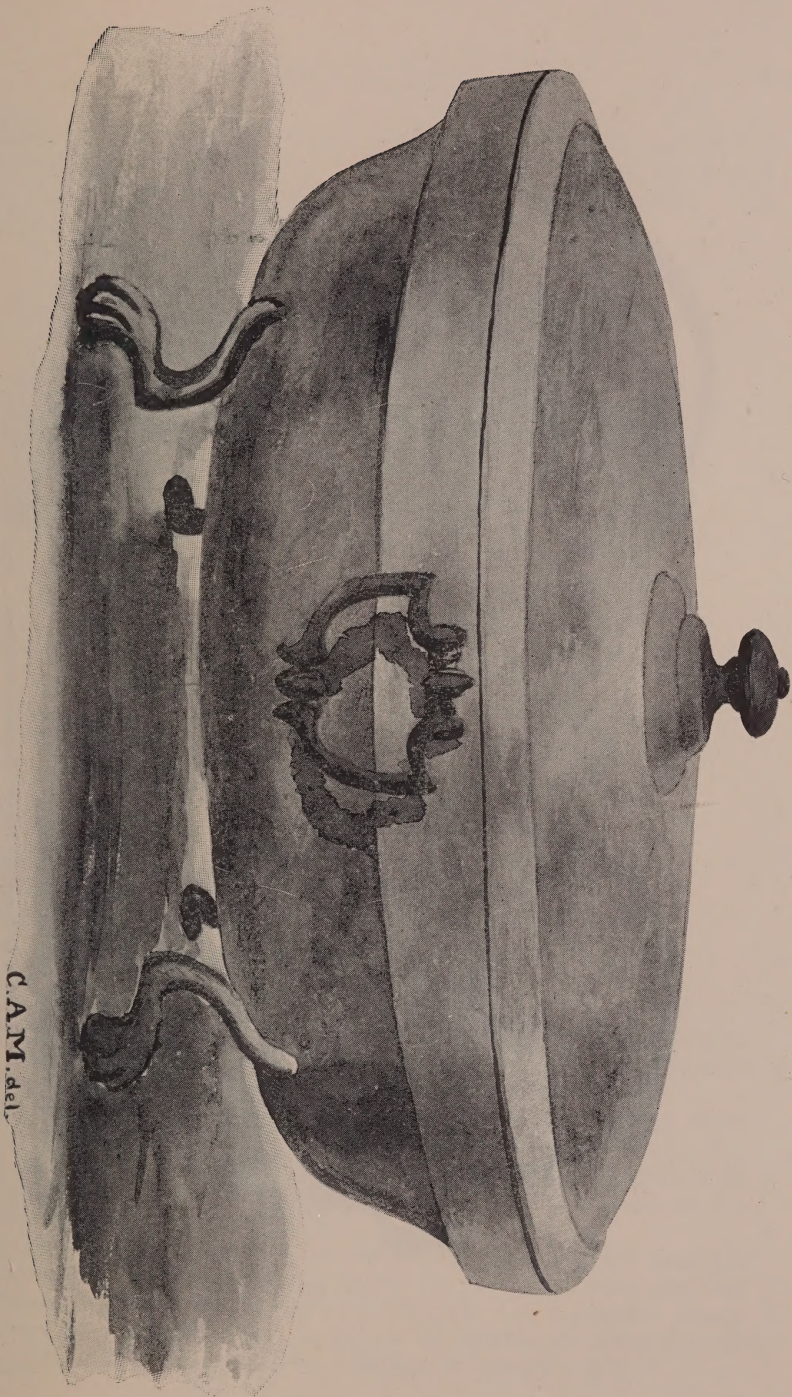
The other soup tureen (Fig 47) is 10 inches high and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the broadest part, of excellent design, though quite plain, and it has no marks.

VEGETABLE DISHES

Vegetable dishes were also made of pewter, but these again are, for the same reason, rare. Sometimes they are with, and sometimes without feet.

The example we give on the opposite page is circular and has four feet, and hinged handles at the sides; it is 10 inches in diameter and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

The vegetable dishes or soup tureens (Fig. 49) are very handsome, they are each 7 inches high and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are not quite similar, they have no marks. The little marks on the handle brackets are very quaint.



C.A.M. del.

Fig. 48.
VEGETABLE DISH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. SIR ALFRED DRYDEN, BART.

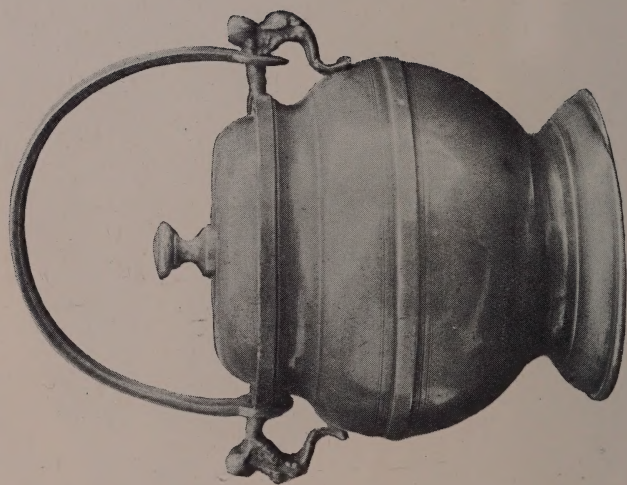
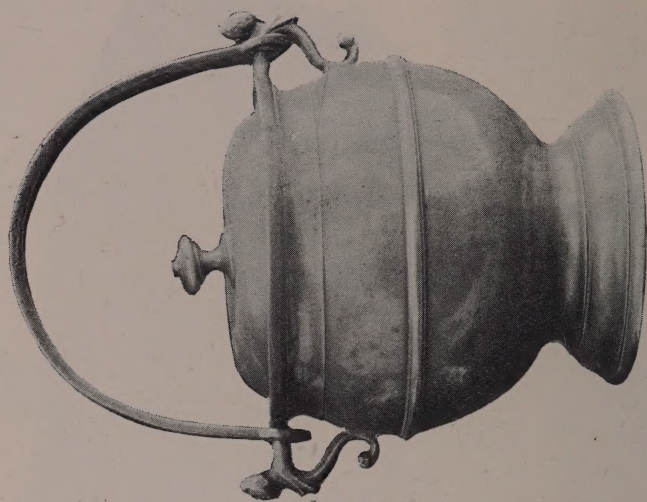


Fig. 49.

PAIR OF VEGETABLE DISHES, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

WINE COOLERS.

Wine coolers in pewter are no doubt very rare. The vessel here illustrated, which forms one of a set of six, is large and handsome and is of great weight; its height is 8 inches, and its diameter at the top $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it has no marks.

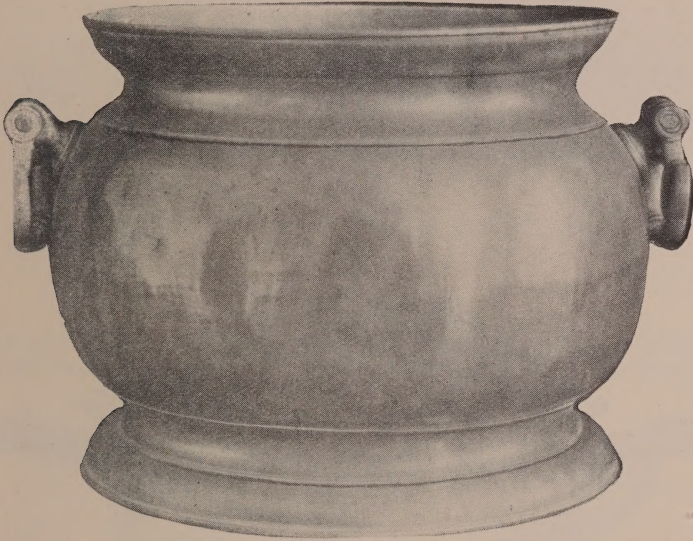


Fig. 50.

WINE COOLER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. L. WRIGHT.

PORRINGERS.

Porringers of various kinds are sometimes found, though they are by no means common; some of these have handles and others are simply bowls; but they are frequently of excellent design.

The two-handled porringer or bowl (Fig. 51) is of large capacity, it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 7 inches in diameter at the lip, the handles are of uncommon design, each having a female head with platted coils of hair and attenuated curved body. It has no marks, except the letters E and V B joined.

The two-handled porringer shown in Fig. 52 is a good example of pewter work. It was evidently made for domestic purposes and was afterwards given to Frolesworth Church, Co. Leicester, where it was used as a flagon. The height is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the diameter of the top $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot 4 inches, it has no marks.*

* "The Church Plate of Leicestershire," by A. Trollope, 1890, Vol. I, p. 334.
F

*Fig. 51.*

TWO-HANDLED PORRINGER, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

*Fig. 52.*

PORRINGER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. FROLESWORTH CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

The basin (Fig. 53) was probably originally used as a porringer and afterwards in the font for baptisms at Claybrooke Church, Co. Leicester, where it is now preserved in the vestry. Its height is $3\frac{1}{2}$

inches, and its diameter at the top $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The marks are:—
X crowned, and H. I. in plain shield.*

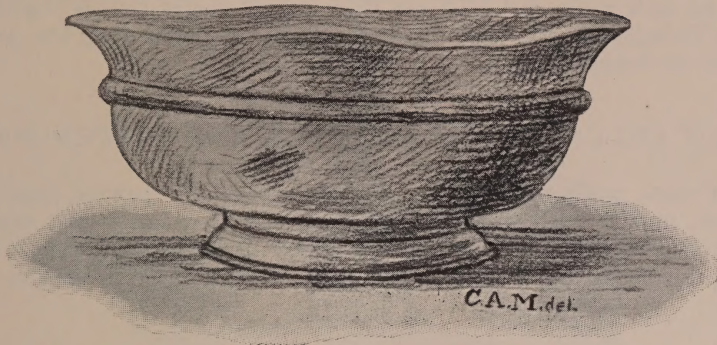


Fig. 53.

PORRINGER OR BASIN, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. CLAYBROOKE CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

POSSET CUPS.

Small cups, for warming the comforting drink known as "posset," were sometimes made of pewter. The cup illustrated is a



Fig. 54.

POSSET CUP, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

a wooden handle. Inside it bears six touches, an X, beneath a charming little vessel, 2 inches high, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with

* "The Church Plate of Leicestershire," by A. Trollope, 1890, Vol. I., p. 339.

crown, and a lion rampant sinisterwise in shaped shield, four times repeated. This pretty little cup is probably of Dutch or Flemish origin.

In such a cup did Mistress Page mix a posset for the merry Sir John Falstaff; and in such a cup did Lady Macbeth drug the possets of the surfeited grooms.

SALT CELLARS, MUSTARD POTS AND PEPPER POTS.

Cruets were and are constantly made of pewter, and salt cellars, mustard pots and pepper pots are frequently met with in great variety. But, as with tea services, it is not easy to find a complete set, for the different pieces were so frequently broken or lost.



Fig. 55.

MASTER SALT, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

The workmen exercised their ingenuity in designing these articles, especially salts, the forms of which are often very good.

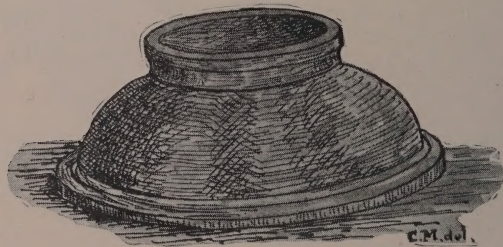


Fig. 56.

TRENCHER SALT, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

The salt, as is well known, was an institution when the term "above or below the salt" was in use, and some of the large salts made in the Middle Ages are very handsome and massive. The salts which were used for this purpose were often of considerable size and were generally known as standing or master salts.

The illustration (Fig. 55) shows a master salt of small size, but very pleasing design. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter at the top, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ at the foot, it has no marks.



Fig. 57.

SALT CELLAR, MUSTARD POT AND PEPPER POT, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

Trencher salts were used in large numbers, being placed by the side of each guest. These were generally very simple, sometimes triangular and sometimes circular. The trencher salt (Fig. 56) is quite plain, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the bottom. It bears the mark of a bear's jamb issuing out of a ducal crown, the word "London" and an X crowned.



Fig. 58.

SALT CELLAR, MUSTARD POT AND PEPPER POT, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. G. H. STEVENSON.

The examples of cruets illustrated on this page are of ordinary shape and are quite small, they are typical of the usual salt cellars, mustard pots and pepper pots commonly used. None of these articles is stamped.

*Fig. 59.*

JAPANESE TEA CADDY, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. SEBASTIAN SMITH.

TEA CADDY.

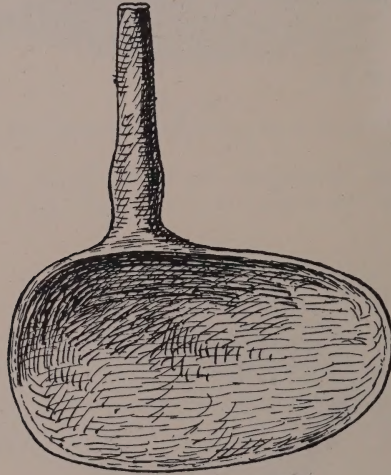
The tea caddy figured here, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, and is ornamented on each side with trees of conventional form, damascened in a kind of brass inlay. This interesting article is quite complete, with its circular lid, ornamented in the same manner. It has no marks.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

Old pewter spoons are not at all common at the present time, though some interesting specimens may be

found by the collector.

Undoubtedly these were made in vast numbers, but they are very liable to being broken or lost, and therefore sets cannot easily be obtained.

*Fig. 60.*

EARLY SPOON, FOUND IN NORTHAMPTON. NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

Spoons were made in the fashion of silver spoons used at the period when they were manufactured. The earliest are quite plain; and those made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have round bowls, with slip-tops, seal-tops, or Apostle or maiden heads as the case might be.

The spoon (Fig. 60), is a very early and much corroded speci-

men, and was dug up some years ago on Wood Hill, in the Borough of Northampton. The bowl measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and the handle curiously enough is not in the centre of the bowl.

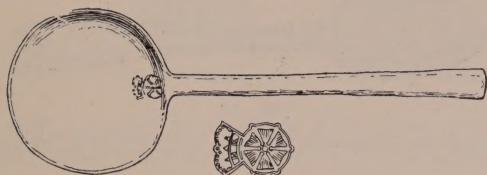
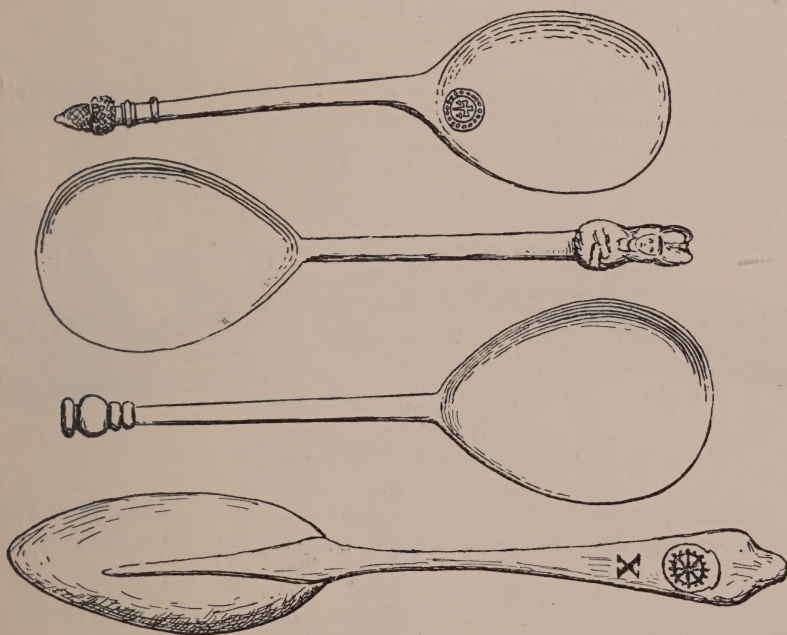


Fig. 61.

SLIP TOP SPOON, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. DR. W. HARDING.

The spoon (Fig. 61) is a good example of a slip-top spoon of the early seventeenth century. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the bowl, which is almost circular, is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It bears the impress of the rose crowned.



C.A.M. del.

Fig. 62.

GROUP OF SPOONS, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

The spoons here shown are good examples of the acorn head, maiden head, seal head, and rat tail varieties. They are about $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, except the rat tail spoon, which is 8 inches in length.

The little tea spoon (Fig. 63) is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and the stem is ornamented in front by an incised line.

MARKS ON PEWTER.

The small ladle (Fig. 64) is 7 inches in length, it has a circular bowl and bears the stamp "ASHBERRYS, BEST METAL FOR USE."

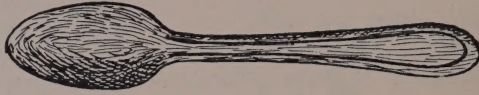


Fig. 63.

TEA SPOON, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

The large soup ladle is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, it has an elliptical bowl, and was made by "JOHN YATES," it also bears V. R. crowned.

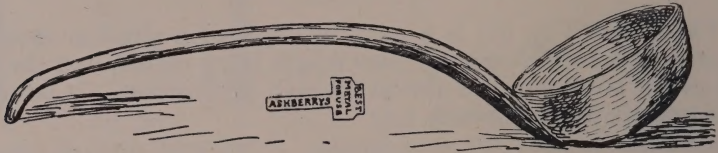


Fig. 64.

SMALL LADLE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. T. J. GEORGE.

The little punch ladle shown in Fig. 66 has a plain circular bowl $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with twisted whalebone handle, the total length being $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it has no marks.

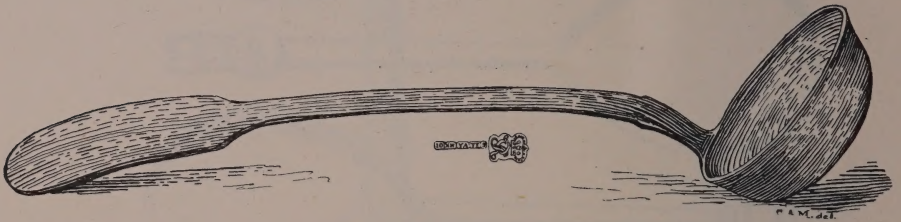


Fig. 65.

LARGE SOUP LADLE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. M. PERRIN.

Of old pewter forks there are hardly any in existence. The material is too soft for satisfactory working up into forks with

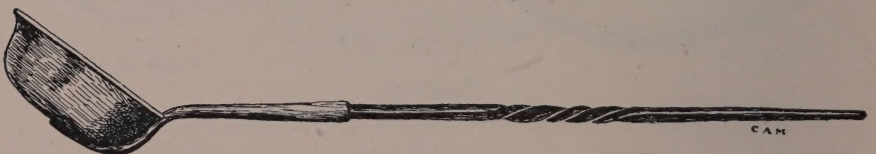
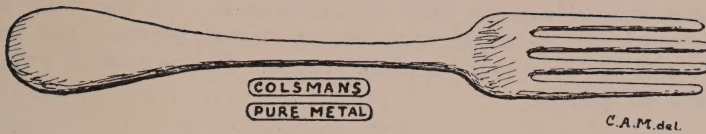


Fig. 66.

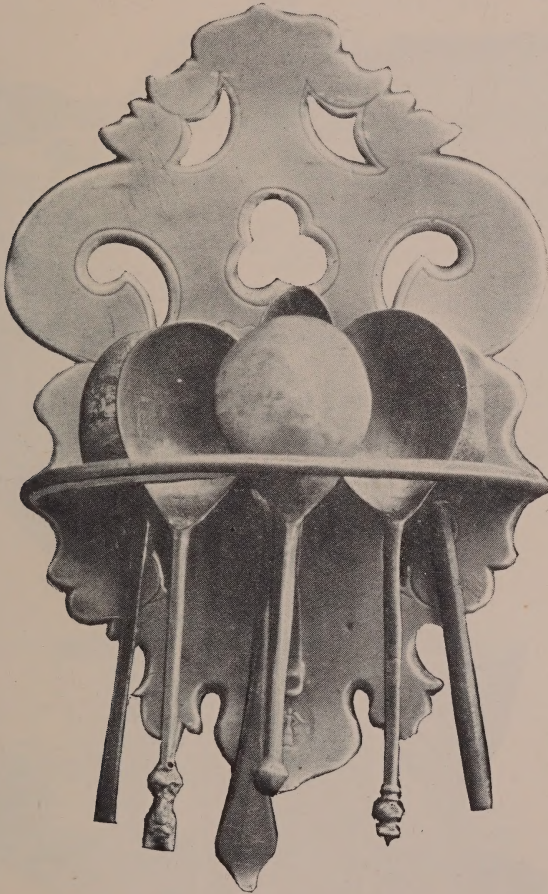
PUNCH LADLE, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

prongs, and almost all which were made have been worn out or destroyed.

*Fig. 67.*

MODERN FORK, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

The fork here figured is modern, it is quite plain, and is impressed with the maker's mark COLSMANS PURE METAL.

*Fig. 68.*

SPOON RACK, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

SPOON RACK.

The spoon rack shown above is an uncommon and interesting piece of pewter, it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width,

and it has openings in the shelf for six spoons. On the front is the maker's mark of an angel with drawn sword between the letters T H Ft and the date 1789 in plain ellipse. In the rack is a typical collection of spoons.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Amongst small table articles may be mentioned fish slices, of which we give an illustration. This is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and is

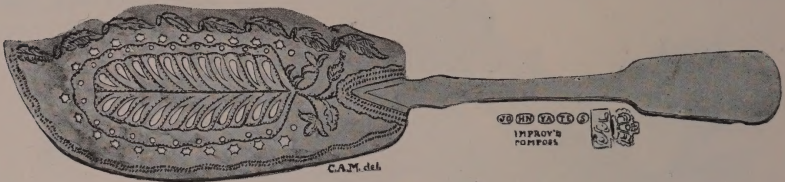


Fig. 69.

FISH SLICE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

highly ornamented on the upper surface with an incised pattern, it was made by "JOHN YATES," and bears the words "IMPROVED COMPOSS," and V. R. crowned.



Fig. 70.

EGG CUP STAND, NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

The little egg cup stand here illustrated has been at some time plated, but most of the silver has now worn off, it has no pewter marks. The small salt cellar is of cut glass.

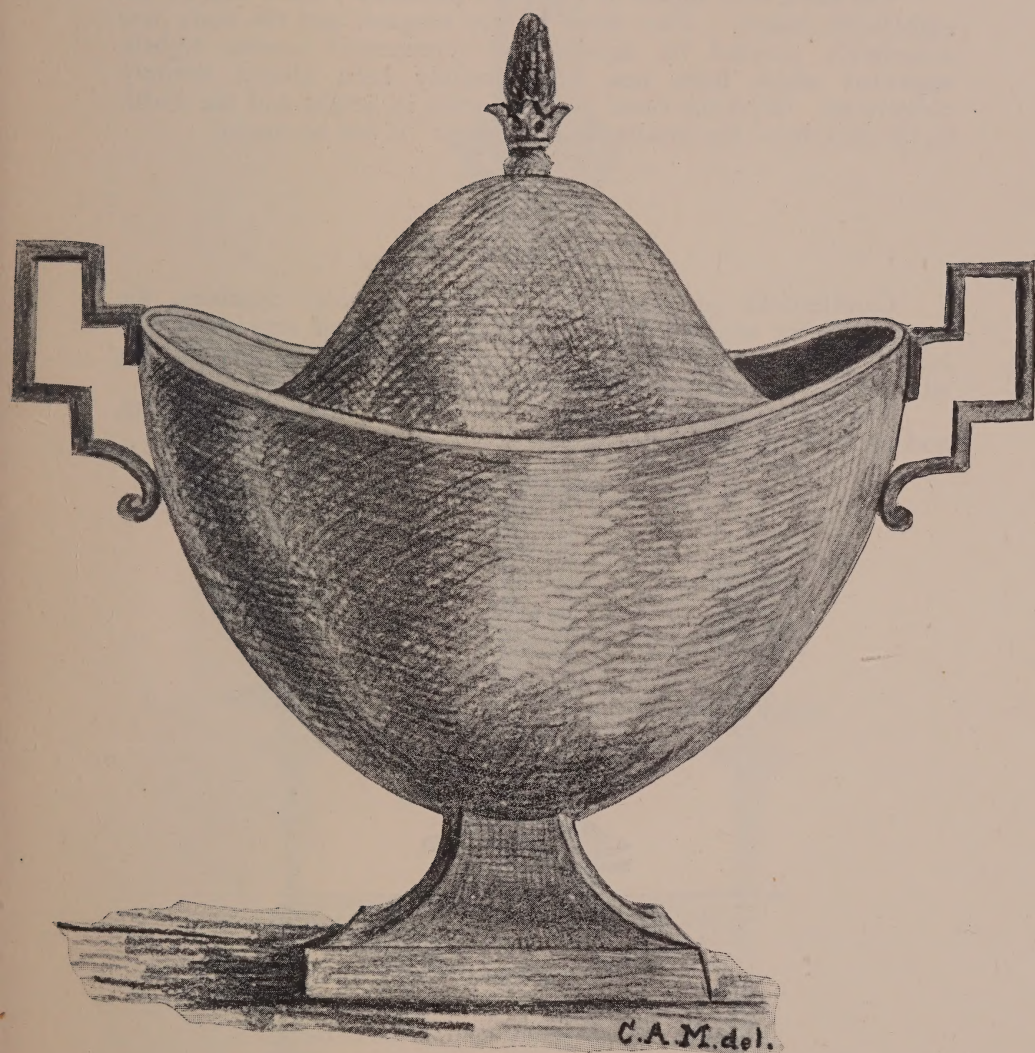


Fig. 71.

LARGE SAUCE BOAT, PROBABLY FRENCH. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

SAUCE BOAT.

The sauce boat shown in Fig. 71 is probably French and of the eighteenth century. This shape is very elegant, and the body was completely covered by figures and ornamental scrolls, lightly engraved which have now unfortunately been almost entirely obliterated. With the cover it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and the width to the outside of the handles is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has no marks.

CANDLESTICKS.

Candlesticks of pewter were made in great numbers, the material being very suitable for the construction of articles of this kind. Here, too, the pewterers followed the patterns used by the silversmiths, working on similar lines.

The earlier Jacobean upright candlesticks are somewhat rare, and are of very distinctive though not very pleasing design.

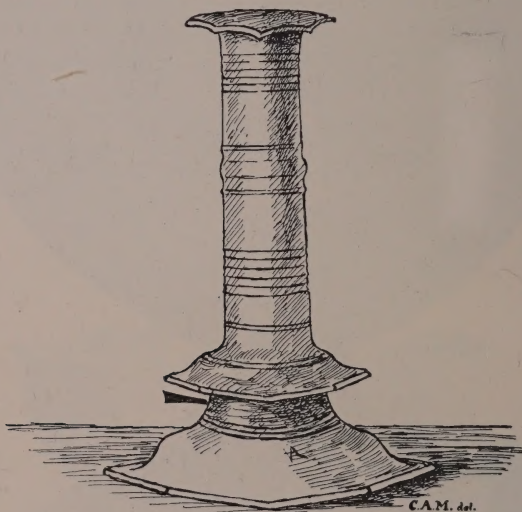


Fig. 72.

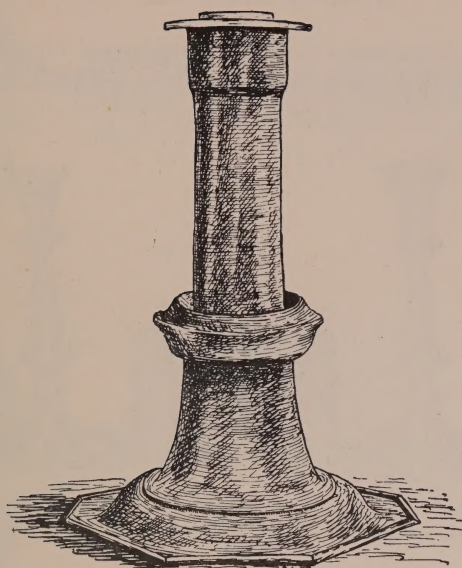
CANDLESTICK, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. G. FOX.

This illustration represents a Jacobean candlestick, 8 inches high, the base being $5\frac{1}{4}$ across. It has no marks.

Fig. 73 shows a very similar candlestick, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, without marks.

The eighteenth century candlesticks are frequently of excellent shape and are often highly ornamented.

The pair of which we give an illustration are handsome and solid, their height is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but they bear no marks.



C.A.M. del.

Fig. 73.

CANDLESTICK, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

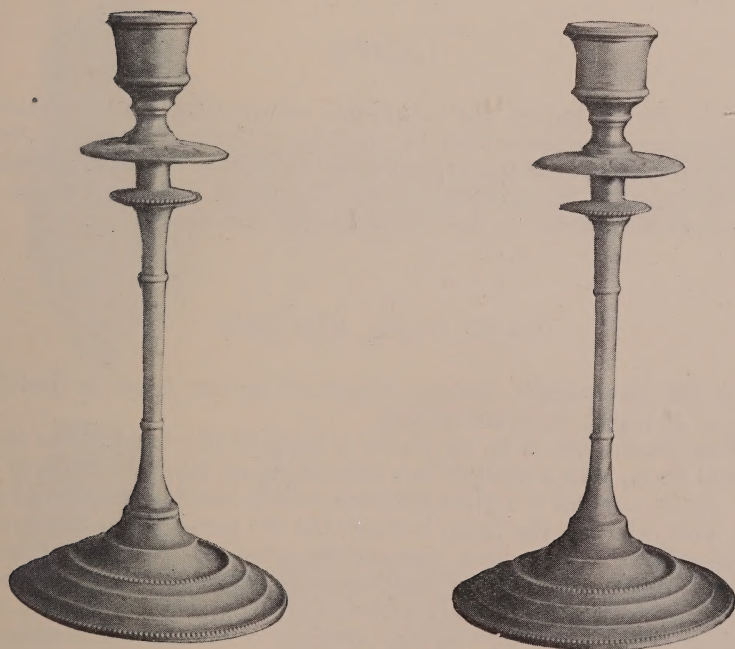


Fig. 74.

PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS, PROBABLY FRENCH, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

Figure 74 represents a pair of slender and elegant candlesticks which are probably French, their height is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and they have no marks.

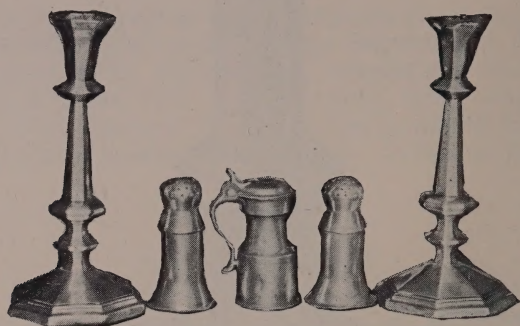


Fig. 75.

CANDLESTICKS AND CRUETS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. JOHN C. MACNAUGHTON.

A pair of candlesticks, of the last century, in the centre is the smallest size of tappit hen, flanked by a pair of quaint pepper pots, all probably Scottish.

The candlesticks (Figs. 76 and 77) are all of good design.

LAMPS.

Old pewter lamps are somewhat uncommon, and are rarely found in good condition, they are mostly of German manufacture.

Figure 78 represents a lamp of the eighteenth century, its height is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the foot is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the lid is stamped the makers name "F. Menden" and date 1752.

LAMP TIME KEEPER.

In the seventeenth century, lamps of pewter made to indicate the time at night, were introduced.

The illustration (Fig. 79) shows a lamp of this kind of the usual pedestal form, with a kind of box projecting on one side to carry the wick. At the summit is a glass reservoir, which could be unscrewed and filled with oil. As the lamp burned, the oil passed into the box to feed the flame. The glass reservoir is encircled by a metal band, whereon figures representing the time were engraved, these are, commencing from the top, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7: and therefore, if the lamp was lighted at eight o'clock in the evening, it would correctly register the time until seven o'clock next morning, when the light would go out. A prick for adjusting the flame is suspended by a chain from the handle.

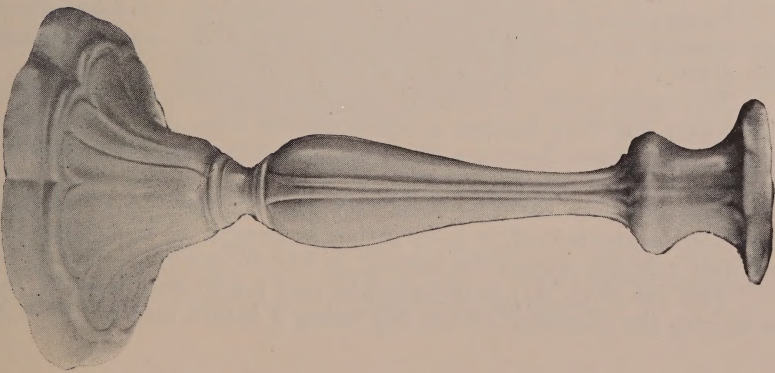
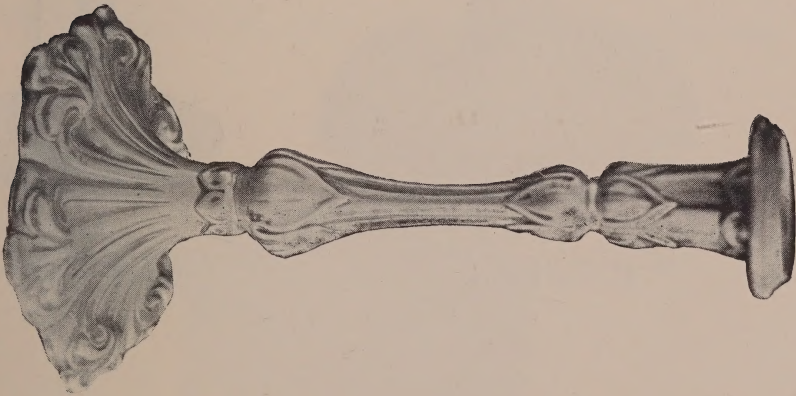
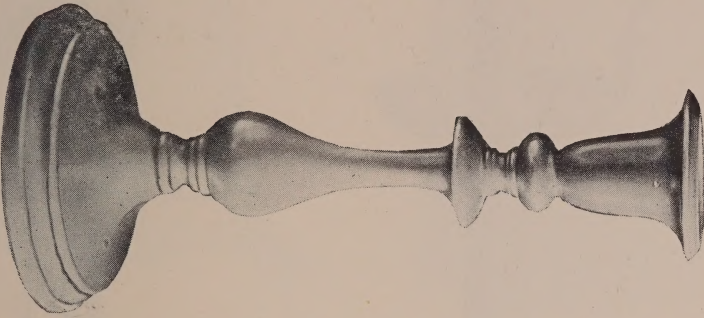
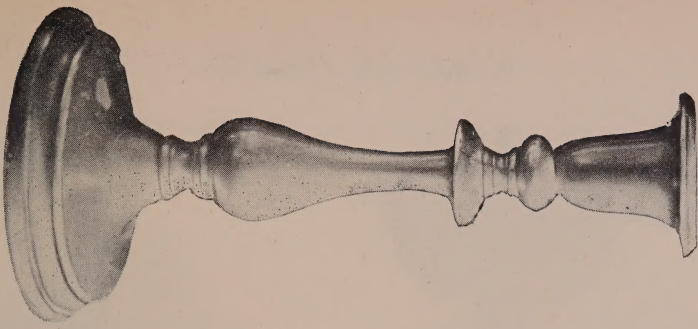
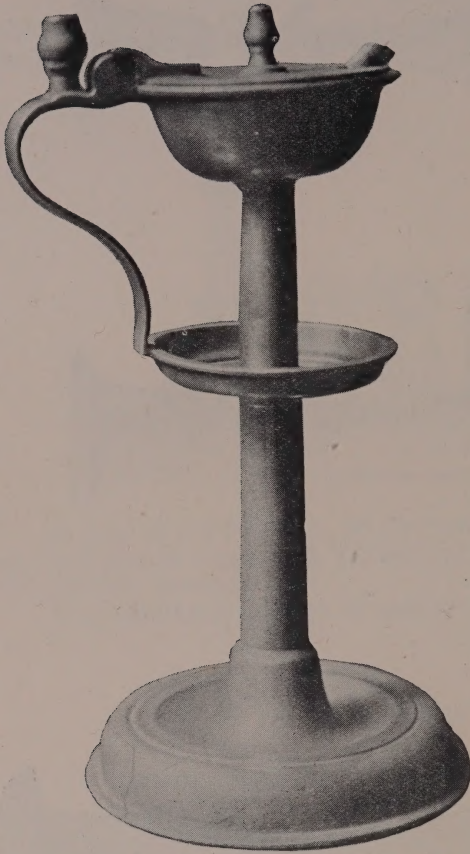


Fig. 76.

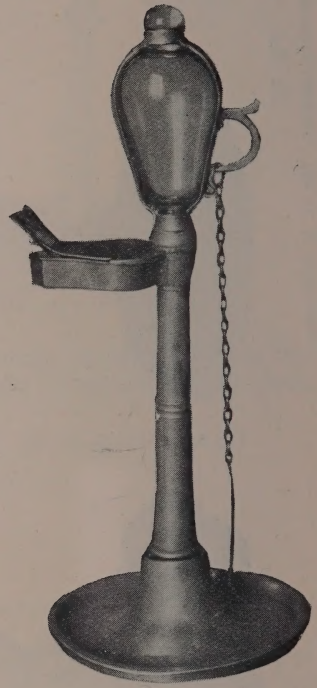
PAIR OF CANDLESICKS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. G. H. STEVENSON.

Fig. 77.

CANDLESICKS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. H. M. PERRIN.

*Fig. 78.*

OIL LAMP, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. M. H. HOLDING.

*Fig. 79.*

LAMP TIME PIECE, SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY. MR. R. FORRESTER.

TOBACCO BOXES.

Pewter has long been a very favourite and suitable substance for tobacco jars and boxes, and many were, and still are made of this alloy.

The most usual shapes are circular or elliptical, with straight sides and flat lids having a knob on the top, and are generally plain. Sometimes however they are octagonal in form and much ornamented.

The jar (Fig. 80) has four feet and on the top of the lid is modelled a greyhound, it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top and 4 inches across the bottom, it has no marks.

The jar (Fig. 81) is quite plain and handsome, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top being 4 inches and of the bottom

$4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It was made by "V. & W., BIRMINGHAM," and also bears the X crowned.

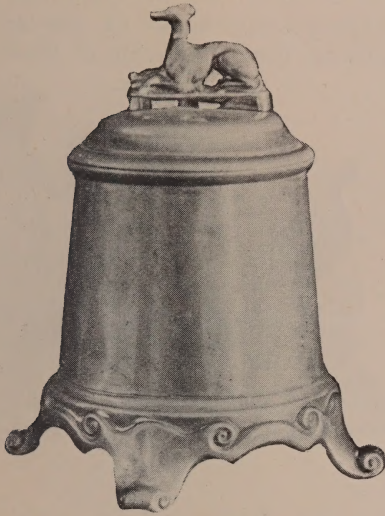


Fig. 80.

TOBACCO JAR, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

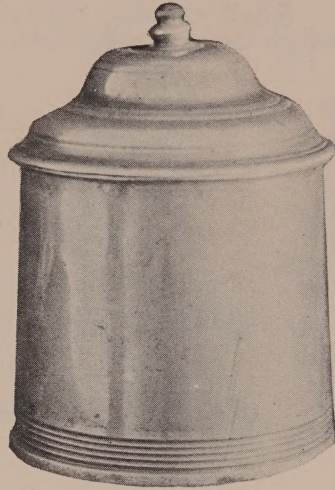


Fig. 81.

TOBACCO JAR, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
DR. F. BUSZARD.

The box (Fig. 82) is a shape which was introduced at the time



Fig. 82.

TOBACCO JAR, DATE *circa* 1846. THE AUTHOR.

when the Free Trade Bill was passed. On the top of the lid is a wheat sheaf, and on each side there is also a wheat sheaf between and at the bottom it measures 4 inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS.

Small chimney ornaments were frequently made of pewter, though they are not common at the present time, and some of these



Fig. 83.

GROUP OF CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

are of very pleasing appearance. The two pairs of ornaments shown here are good examples of these objects. The pheasants are nearly 4 inches in height and the children about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; they have no marks.



Fig. 84.

INK STAND, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

INKSTANDS.

Inkstands of pewter were, and still are, plentifully manufactured, and these have retained their place in the chambers and

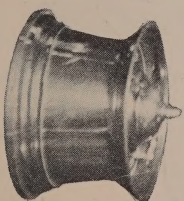
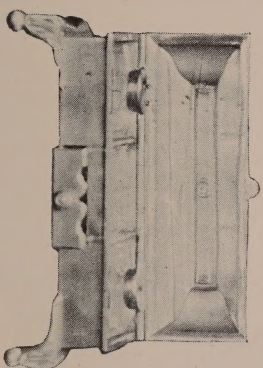
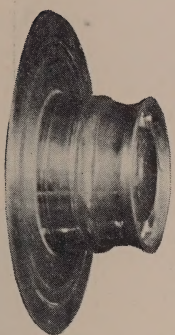
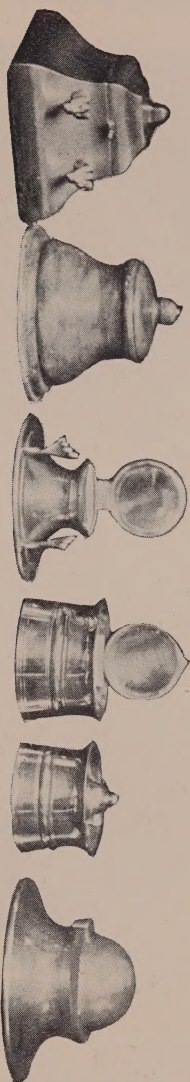


Fig. 85.
GROUP OF BELLSTANDS, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. C. H. AND A. DAY.

offices of those most conservative of mankind—barristers and lawyers, and they will be found in use in every court of law.

Most inkstands are of very simple design being made entirely for utilitarian purposes.

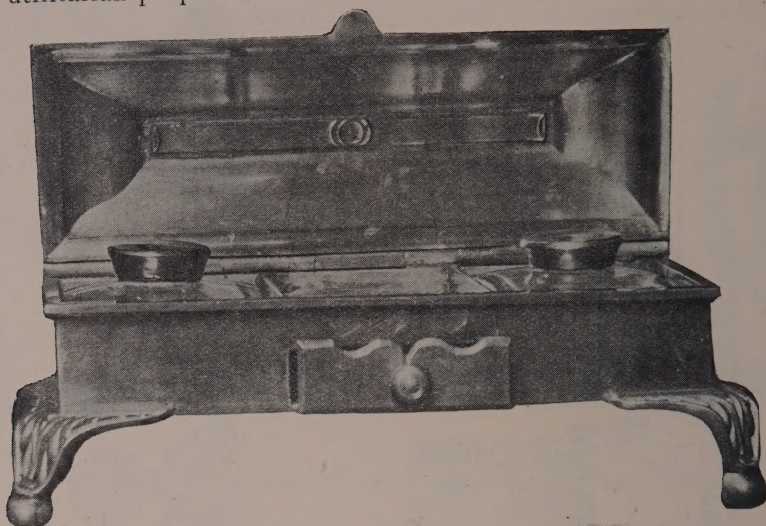


Fig. 86.

INKSTAND, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. C. H. AND A. DAY.

The inkstand shown in Fig. 84 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide: on each side of the ink pot is a sand sifter for sanding the writing, one of which is for large and the other for fine sand, there is a long drawer for pens under the stand: it has no marks.



Fig. 87.

CASKET, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. R. MORRELL.

The group of inkstands (Fig. 85) represents a number of vessels, mostly of modern type and made for office use.

The inkstand shown above has a hinged cover, glass receptacles

for two different kinds of ink and small drawer for stamps, and is a well-designed and handsome article.

CASKET.

Amongst small miscellaneous articles we may place the little casket shown opposite, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the top is 5 inches and the foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The wreaths of flowers with which it is ornamented, and also the handles, have been separately cast and soldered on to the body, being a good example of appliqué work. It has no marks.

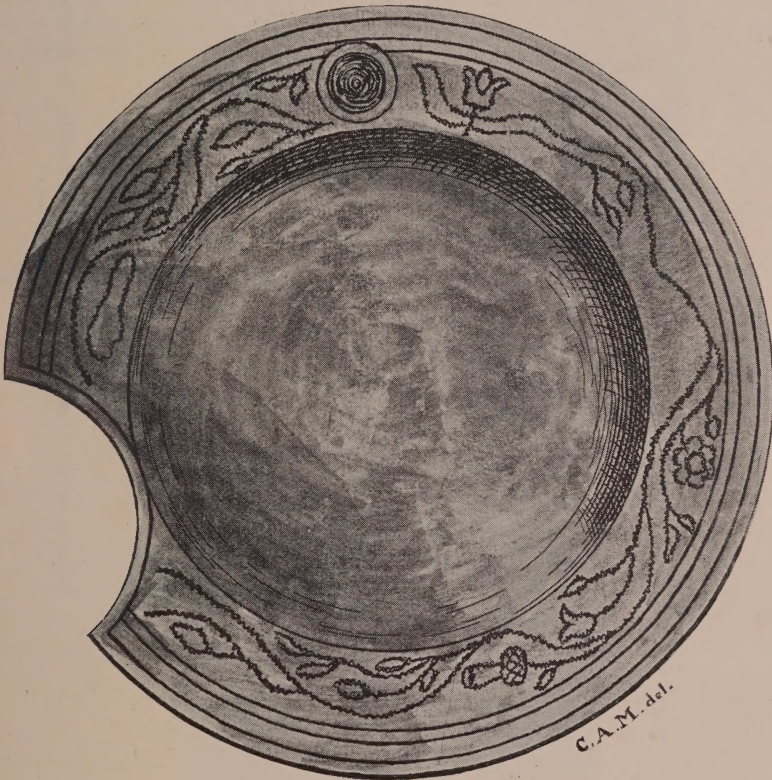


Fig. 88.

SHAVING DISH, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

SHAVING BASINS.

Shaving basins were formerly very common.

The example here shown is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. It has a semi-circular opening to fit round the throat;

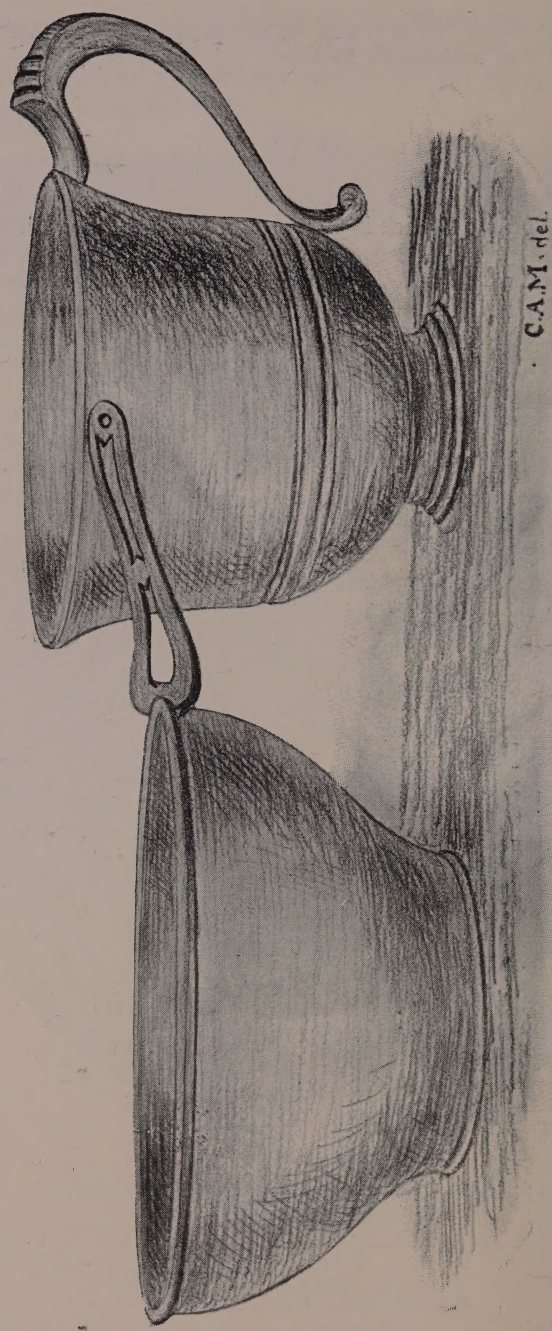


Fig. 89.

BLEEDING BASINS, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. GASKELL AND CHAMBERS.

and a depression on the edge for the thumb of the person holding it. The ornamentation is not of very good design and is formed in 'wriggling" fashion. At the back are the marks of, a rose between palm branches and beneath crown, the whole in beaded ellipse, and a lion rampant in shaped shield.

BLEEDING BASINS.

In the days when bleeding was the remedy for almost every ill the bleeding dish or basin of pewter was in constant use; and such basins are still made though not to any large extent. The basins figured on the opposite page are modern, that on the left is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, while that on the right is 5 inches in diameter.

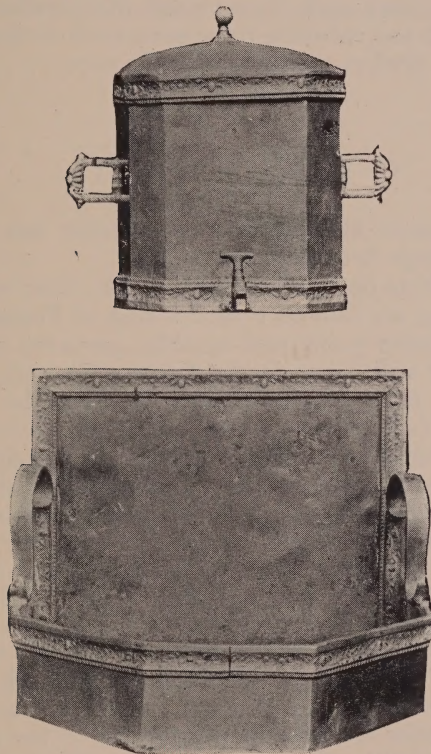


Fig. 90.

LAVATORY, PROBABLY GERMAN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. OATES AND MAESON.

LAVATORY.

The vessels figured above are those commonly used in Switzerland and Germany, where they are affixed by the sideboard for

slightly washing the hands before a meal; they are in excellent condition and are probably of German origin.

SCARCITY OF ANCIENT PEWTER.

There is, comparatively speaking, only a small quantity of ancient domestic pewter still in existence. For this several reasons may be assigned, the principal probably being, the ease with which pewter ware could be melted and recast. When any utensil was damaged, or the fashion of any article changed, it could be recast at very small cost. This work was frequently done by itinerant pewterers who wandered over the country, with a few moulds and tools, and undertook this recasting at short notice and for small pay.

No doubt this system of reconstructing pewter vessels has been in operation from very early times until the present day; but now old pewter is much too valuable to be submitted to this process, being bought up by the dealers and sold to collectors.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

On two occasions at least domestic pewter has played an important part in large bronze castings.

The first of these occurred in 1545, at Florence, when Benvenuto Cellini was making his famous bronze statue of Perseus. After Cellini had, with infinite pains and trouble, prepared his mould, and melted his bronze and brass in the furnace, he was, at the critical moment attacked by a violent fever. In short he became so ill, that, after giving full instructions to his master workers, helpers, and journeymen, he retired to bed, believing that he was dying. In a short time, however, one of the workmen rushed into the room and informed poor Benvenuto that his work was ruined, as the metal in the furnace had concreted, and would not run. He at once rose in a violent passion, dressed and ran to his workshop; and, with great energy, accompanied by kicks, cuffs, curses, and prayers soon changed the position of affairs. He obtained a load of dry oak and replenished the fires, he caused a mass of pewter, weighing about sixty pounds, to be cast into the furnace, and stirring the metal caused it to dissolve. Still it did not run freely and so Benvenuto caused all his pewter dishes and porringers, to the number of two hundred, to be added to the molten metal. The bronze then began to run freely and the mould was filled. After this strenuous labour followed refreshment, master and men partook of a hearty meal, and Benvenuto, in good health, went again to bed. The result of this casting was excellent and the world famed figure of Perseus may be seen to this day in the Loggia dei Lanzi, at Florence.*

* "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," 1888, Vol. II., p. 236.

The other incident, which was very similar, took place at Haddenham, Co. Cambridge, about the year 1700. It appears that a bell founder, named Thomas Newman, was casting a bell, and when the operation had reached the important stage of running the alloy into the mould, there was a deficiency in the supply of the metal. In a few moments more the whole process would have been spoiled. The founder, however, at once made an unceremonious raid on the neighbouring "Rose and Crown" Inn, and whipping up all the pewter measures and culinary utensils available for the purpose, hurried back, and cast them into the furnace. It may be presumed that this accession of metal was in time to complete the casting of the bell.*

* "The Bells of England," by J. J. Raven, D.D., p. 225.

SECTION V.

ECCLESIASTICAL PEWTER.

From early time pewter has been used to a large extent for purposes connected with the Church, and more particularly for those churches which were not rich in this world's goods. Chalices, patens, flagons, cruets, alms dishes, crosses, bénitiers, reliquaries, pyxes, candlesticks and other articles were frequently made of this alloy.

The most suitable material for chalices or cups is undoubtedly silver or silver gilt; and next to silver pewter. Indeed the 20th Canon, of the Orders of 1603, directs that the wine be "brought to the Communion-table in a clean and sweet-standing pot or stoop of pewter if not of purer metal." Therefore in those churches where the more precious metals could not be obtained, the humble pewter was employed. Other materials, such as wood, horn, glass, and earthenware were also tried, but did not come into general use. At Vowchurch Church, Co. Hereford, there is a very curious little cup made of wood, which appears to have been used for the communion service.*

In these pages we are concerned alone with pewter ware, and, without doubt, the oldest ecclesiastical pewter vessels, now in existence, are the sepulchral chalices and patens which are occasionally found, when the tombs of ecclesiastics are opened.

During the eleventh and the following centuries, it was the custom to bury with the body of one who had been in Holy Orders a small chalice and paten as a symbol of his calling. For the higher dignitaries of the Church these vessels were of silver or silver gilt, while for the parish priest they were of pewter or lead. These insignia of office have from time to time been brought to light; and have been found in coffins at the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lincoln, St. David's, Salisbury, and York. The earliest of these vessels appear to be the pewter chalice and paten buried at Chichester, with Bishop Godefridus, who died in 1088. A thirteenth century chalice and paten of pewter were found at Cheam, Co. Surrey, in the coffin of a priest. Similar ves-

* "The Church Plate of the County of Hereford," by the Hon. B. S. Stanhope and H. C. Moffatt, 1903, p. 177.

sels were found in the grave of an ecclesiastic, in the Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, at Dover.*

The pewter chalice and cover paten discovered at Hereford Cathedral, in the tomb of Gilbert de Swinfield, who was Chancellor of the Choir, and who died in 1297, are in perfect condition. The bowl of the chalice is wide and shallow, with slight lip, the circular stem had a small knop, below which it splays out into a flat foot; and the paten has a broad flat rim, the centre being slightly depressed.†

When the church at Nassington, Co. Northampton, was restored in 1885, a grave in the north aisle was opened, and by the skeleton of a man was found a pewter paten and chalice. These are of an early type, and may be assigned to the middle of the thirteenth century. With these vessels three escallops or palmer's shells were discovered, which were formerly the recognized symbols of pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land. A similar chalice, with its paten, was found in a tomb under the chancel wall of Strixton Church, when it was restored in 1872.‡

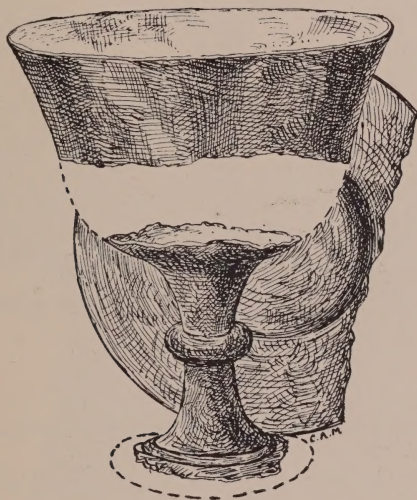


Fig. 91.

SMALL SEPULCHRAL CHALICE AND PATEN, THIRTEENTH CENTURY, NASSINGTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In the South Kensington Museum there is a pewter coffin chalice, which was found in 1832, at Verdun, in the tomb of Etienne Bourgeois, who was abbot of the Monastery of St. Vanne. Its date is about 1450.

Several centuries elapsed between the period in which the sepulchral chalices and patens before described were manufactured,

* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. Second Series, Vol. XIV., p. 34.

† "The Church Plate of the County of Hereford," p. 74.

‡ "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," by C. A. Markham, 1894, pp. 195, 274.

and that in which the Communion vessels still remaining in use were made. And during this time we have no record of the form given to these sacred vessels, when constructed of pewter.

No doubt a good deal of silver and silver gilt communion plate was sold towards the end of the twelfth century to provide money for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion; and the clergy were obliged to resort to the use of pewter. After a time, however, the more valuable vessels were in many cases again procured and the monasteries and churches in some degree recovered their former splendour.

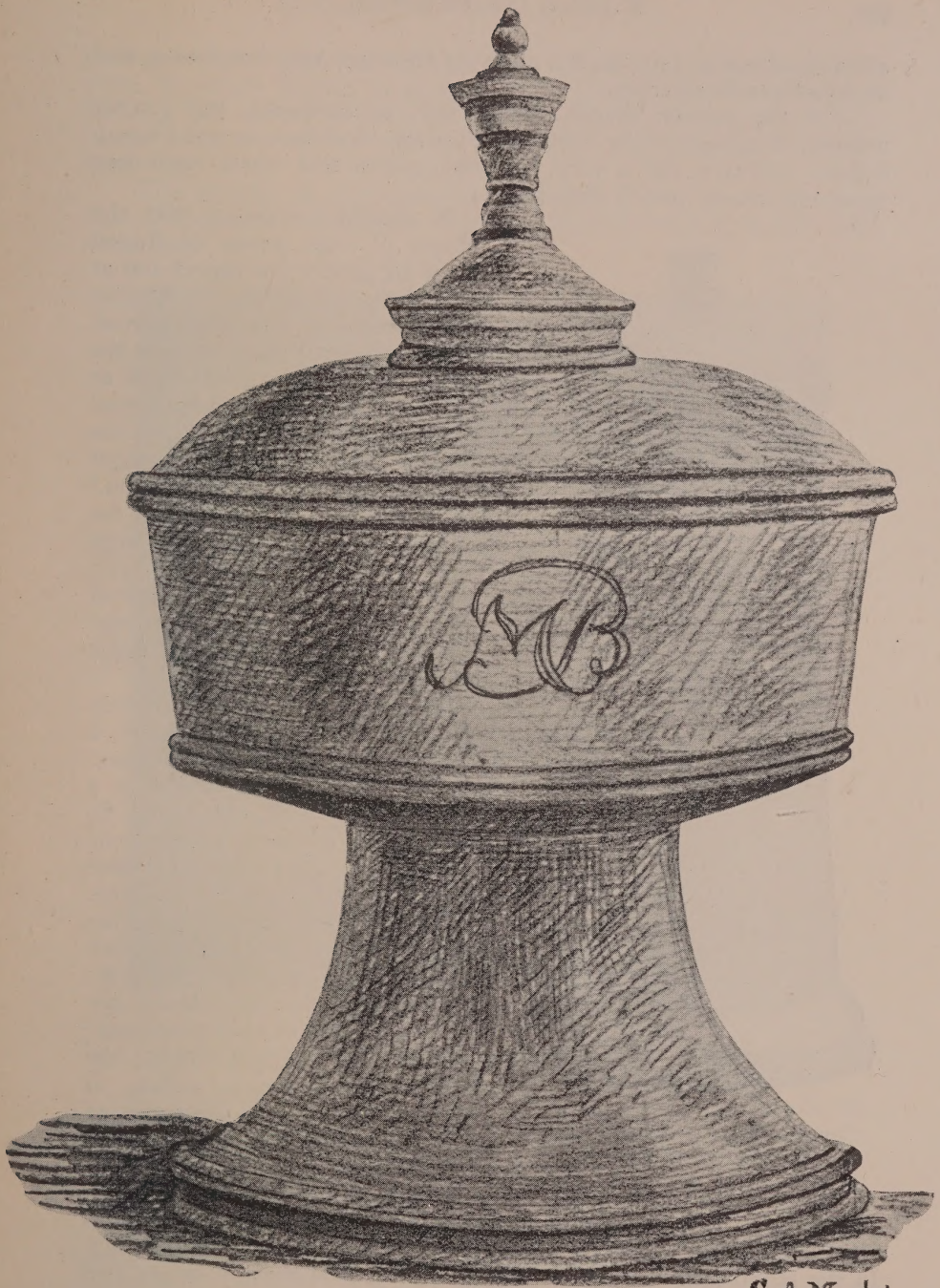


Fig. 92.

SMALL SEPULCHRAL CHALICE, FIFTEENTH CENTURY. SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

When Henry VIII. dissolved the monasteries, he took possession of all their store of gold and silver plate, which was always of considerable value. This theft of monastic plate naturally lessened the security of the communion plate belonging to parish churches; and this feeling of insecurity exercised its power over the church officers themselves, who frequently judged it expedient to sell their sacred vessels, and apply the proceeds towards the maintenance and restoration of their churches.

Doubtless at this time pewter was largely used in the churches; but very little, if any, pre-Reformation pewter, besides the funeral chalices and patens previously mentioned, remains in this country. There are, however, a considerable number of pewter vessels of later date still in existence, some of which are very handsome. The Rev. A. Trollope in his "Church Plate of Leicestershire" enumerated no less than 330 pieces of pewter. In Northamptonshire there



C.A.M. del.

Fig. 93.

PROBABLY A COMMUNION CUP, LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.

are only about 170 pieces, but many of these are very handsome, and of considerable interest.

Of the pewter church vessels still in existence, the greater number of pieces will be found to be plates or dishes; a good many flagons, however, and a very few cups, patens and cruets, have been preserved in our parish churches.

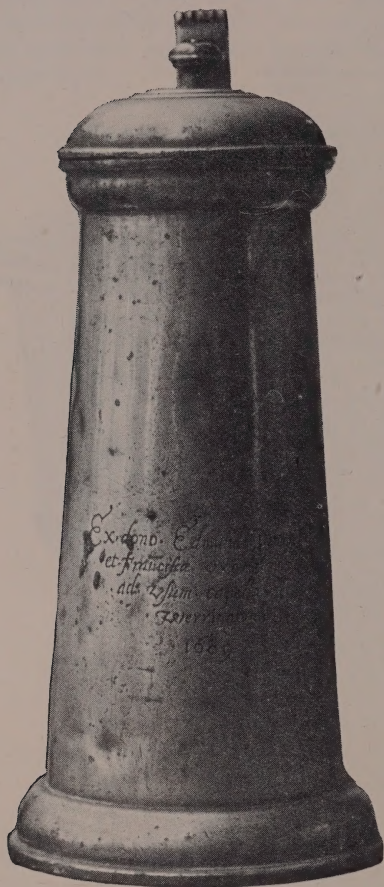


Fig. 94.

FLAGON, DATE 1609. WERRINGTON
CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

It should be noted that the shape of cup, paten or flagon made of pewter for church use at any time, was similar to the like silver vessel of the same period. Thus before the Reformation, the chalice had a very small bowl, as the wine was only administered to priests; but after that time the chalice was included amongst "the monuments of superstition," and ordered to be exchanged for a new cup. And all the cups and chalices made about 1570, whether silver or pewter, were of one pattern—no doubt in conformity with some general order issued by authority.

The beautiful covered cup shown in Fig. 93 was probably a Communion cup of the late sixteenth century. Its height is 5 inches, and with its cover $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the diameter of the bowl and foot is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It bears the following marks:—a pigeon, standing on a double rose, beneath the maker's name JOHN SHORE, in a curved scroll; X; crown; lion passant, almost obliterated; leopard's head crowned; a pigeon, in shaped shield; the initials I. S., with pellet, in shaped shield. On the front of the bowl are engraved the initials of a former owner M. B.

Pewter cups of the early post-Reformation period are few and far between; they are simple in shape, having conical bowls, generally without lip, evenly balanced stem, with knop, and domed foot. In the eighteenth century the bowls of the cups became larger and deeper and the stem shorter. In some instances the bowls of the cups are of great size.

Early in the seventeenth century the solid tankard shaped flagon came into general use. This is tall and slightly conical,

having straight sides, but without spout; the handle large and handsome, to which the lid is hinged with a large purchase or thumb piece. The earlier flagons were somewhat broad and squat, but towards the end of the century they were made taller with widely spreading feet.

The county of Northampton possesses many interesting and beautiful examples of pewter ware, the flagons being especially well designed.



Fig. 95.

COVERED CUP AND DISH, DATE *circa* 1680. MESSRS. OATES AND MASSON.

At Werrington in that county there is a tall and handsome flagon, which is moreover the earliest pewter vessel in the county bearing a date. It is inscribed:—

“Ex dono Edmundi Pennye et francificæ vxoris eius ad vsum capellie de Werrington, 1609.”

At Warnaby, Co. Leicester, there is a massive flagon, low and broad, of slightly conical shape; the lid without knob, but with large purchase; the handle bold and massive; and the foot with several mouldings, which only slightly project. This is of the end of the seventeenth century.

Jug shaped flagons will also be found occasionally, but they are not so pleasing as those which have straight sides.

Of plates and dishes there are a great number still remaining in the churches throughout England. These have, no doubt, been used for a variety of purposes. Some have served as patens, some as breadholders, and others as alms dishes. Some are in good condition, with clear maker's marks, and frequently with inscriptions; while others are cut and battered out of all resemblance to their former shape.

The earliest dated plates appear to be those of the middle of the seventeenth century; probably, however, many are older, though it is not now possible to assign a date for their manufacture.

The covered cup, with baluster stem, shewn in Figure 95 is a good example of a communion cup of the date of about 1680. The height of the cup and cover is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the width of the lip is

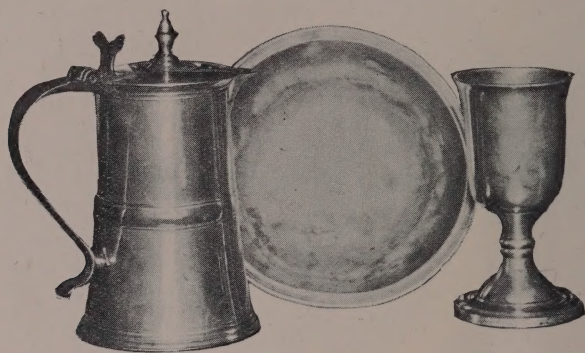


Fig. 96.

COMMUNION FLAGON, CUP AND CHRISTENING BOWL, SCOTTISH, DATE *circa* 1750.
MR. JOHN C. MACNAUGHTON.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ and of the foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and it has no marks. The dish is 22 inches in diameter, on the back are the touches, a rose crowned between the words "made" and "in London"; and an X crowned repeated twice. It is not known from what church these vessels came.

At Stanton Wyville Church, Co. Leicester, there is a complete and very handsome communion service of pewter. This consists of a cup, paten with foot, flagon and alms dish made by Jonas R. Sonnant in 1699; and a plate of somewhat later date. (See Frontispiece). The cup is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, the diameter of the bowl is 4 inches and of the foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The diameter of the paten is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of the foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and the height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The height of the flagon is $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches, the diameter at the top $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it was unfortunately electro-plated a few years ago. The alms dish is 14 inches in diameter. There is also a plate $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, made by E. Leapidge, about 1710. On the first three-mentioned vessels were engraved at a later date the sacred monogram, with cross and nails within glory; the deep cutting of this on the cup has had the effect of cracking the bowl.*

* "The Church Plate of Leicestershire," by the Rev. A. Trollope, 1890, pp. 180, 194.

At Cranoe Church in the same county there is a similar service, though without dish. Both sets were given by Elizabeth, wife of George Brudenell, third Earl of Cardigan.

In some churches also, basins or bowls of pewter will be found, and these were probably used by the minister for washing his hands at the communion service, before consecrating the elements.

The christening bowl shown in the illustration was made early in the eighteenth century: the touch is a ship in full sail, surrounded by the word "America." The flagon was made by Graham Wardrope, about 1780. The cup is probably of the same date. These vessels are supposed to have come from the old Curmunnock Church, Scotland.

Occasionally modern font basins of pewter are found, though they are more often constructed of lead, and sometimes the font ewers are also made of pewter.

At Ashwell, Co. Rutland, there is a baptismal ewer, but it is quite modern.*

It is, however, very usual to find a fine massive old pewter flagon, which during the earlier years of its existence served on the communion table at the east end of the church, relegated to the position of a font ewer, at the west.

The little vase shown in Fig. 97 was probably made as a cruet for containing water or oil, for use at the Communion Service. It is of pleasing shape, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 3 inches in diameter, and it does not bear any marks.

In addition to these essential vessels, many others were used, especially on the Continent. Bénitiers, crucifixes, monstrances, pyxes, cruets, and candlesticks which were made of pewter or lead. Many examples of these articles will be found in various museums, both in England and abroad.

Sometimes a domestic piece of pewter will be found in a church. Thus at Claybrooke and Frolesworth, Co. Leicester, there are handsome porringers, which are described in the chapter on Domestic Pewter.



Fig. 97.

CRUET, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MRS. GERALD WALKER.

ENSHRINED HEARTS.

During the middle ages it was a usual custom to embalm the heart of a warrior, ecclesiastic or other illustrious person; to encase it in silver, lead or pewter; and then to bury or enshrine it in some church or religious house, far from the spot where the deceased breathed his last. The heart of many a warrior, dying on the field

* "Church Plate in Rutland," by R. C. Hope, 1887, p. 2.

of battle, has been removed from his body, and carried back to his home by his attendants. In other cases, those who were not able themselves to go to the Holy Land, directed that after their death their hearts should be embalmed, taken thither, and buried at Jerusalem.

The heart of William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of England, who died in 1129, was found in taking down a wall in Waverley Abbey, in a stone depository in two leaden dishes soldered together.*

Richard Cœur de Lion, by his will, directed that his body should be buried at the feet of his father at Fontevrand, and his heart in the Cathedral at Rouen. This heart was brought to light on the 31st July, 1838, and found to be enclosed within two boxes of lead.

The heart of Isabella, the daughter of Richard, Earl of Dorset, and first wife of James, Earl of Northampton, who died in 1661, was enclosed in a leaden box in the shape of a heart and placed in the Sackville vault in the Church of Withyam, Co. Sussex.*

Miss Hartshorne mentions many other instances of hearts, encased in lead, which have been discovered in churches and churchyards. No doubt in many of these cases the material used was really pewter.†

* "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," by Richard Gough, 1786.

† "Enshrined Hearts," by E. S. Hartshorne, 1861, p. 215.

SECTION VI.

MANUFACTURE OF PEWTER WARE.

In the middle ages the method of manufacturing pewter ware was most precisely laid down by the Craft, Mistery or Company of Pewterers; and any deviation from the prescribed regulations was met by sharp penalties.

The most minute points of the pewterer's trade were provided for; the number of his apprentices; the place where, and the time during which he was to work; the alloy which he was to use; the method in which the vessel was to be cast, hammered, and turned; and the marks or touches to which he was entitled.

All the regulations appear to have been made, with the ultimate object of benefiting the members of the Craft. Even the orders for the proper alloying of the metals, and the correct working of the vessel or plate, though for the good of the purchaser, were also for the good of the manufacturer. The Craft recognized, from the earliest times, that honest work redounded to their credit, and received its own reward.

Some of these points have been previously mentioned, and for a fuller description we must refer our readers to Mr. Welche's History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.

As pewter ware was manufactured hundreds of years ago, so it is made to-day: the various processes, and the moulds and tools employed being practically the same now as they were then; though machinery is used to a certain extent, the lathes and circular saws, for instance, being driven by steam or electric power, instead of by hand, as was formerly the case.

Every kind of vessel that can be cast, is cast; and, if it is desired to make the metal more compact, it is well hammered before it is finished.

Shakespeare alludes to the rapid blows given by the pewter worker with his hammer, when he puts the following words into the mouth of Falstaff:—

"Here's Wart; you see what a ragged appearance it is; a' shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer, come off and on swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket."*

* "Henry IV.," Second Part, Act III., Sc. ii.

This beating of pewter was insisted on by the Company, and in their records there are numerous entries of complaints made against workers "for makeing spoones wthout beating," or for selling plates which had been cast and had not afterwards been beaten.

The first business of the workman is to determine what alloy he will employ, and this question is settled by the purpose for which it is intended to use the metal, and also by the particular receipts in use in the workshop. In some places the pewter is purchased ready mixed.

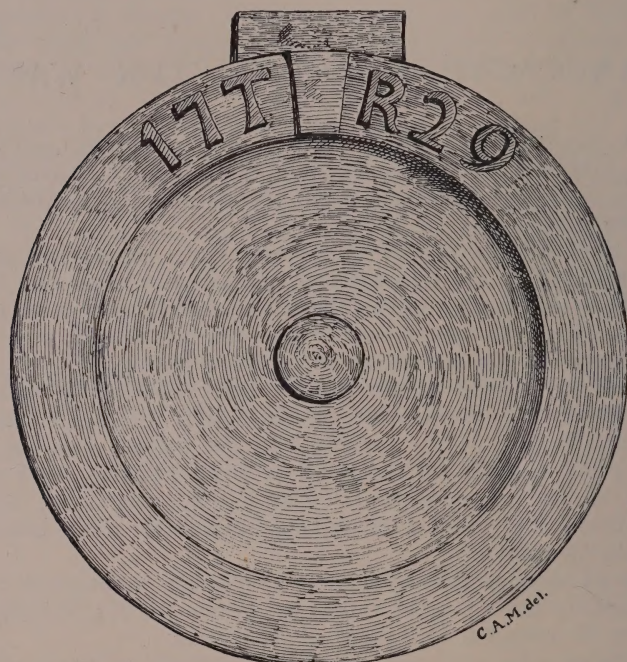


Fig. 98.

MOULD FOR DISH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. GASKELL AND CHAMBERS.

At the present time there is no fixed standard for pewter alloy, and manufacturers can blend their metals in any proportions which they may think expedient.

The alloy is melted in a cauldron or crucible, the temperature of which need not be very high.

The liquid metal is then poured into the mould with an iron ladle or spoon, in some cases two ladles are used, one in each hand. Wherever possible the article is cast in one piece, but this frequently cannot be done, and the various portions are then cast in different moulds and afterwards soldered together.

As soon as the casting is completed the rough article is turned in a lathe, and after being brought to the requisite shape, it is bur-

nished and ornamented. If the article is cast in more than one piece, the various portions are soldered together after being turned inside and out in the lathe, and the whole article is again turned to take out the marks of the joint.

By the kindness of Messrs. A. and C. H. Day, the author was able to visit their pewter works at Birmingham, and study the process of manufacture. At these works, which are not large, excellent results are obtained, and very good pewter vessels are turned out.

The author was also able, by the courtesy of Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers, of Birmingham, to inspect their large works. This firm was formerly known as Messrs. Yates and Greenways, and still further back as James Yates, who commenced work in Birmingham in 1826. He purchased moulds from a firm of pewterers at Bewdley, Co. Worcester, where there was a great settlement of pewter workers.

The moulds are the most important and costly portion of the pewterer's outfit, and are highly prized by their owners. These are generally made of gun metal, though the more common kinds are of iron. The number of pieces of which a mould is composed depends upon the shape of the vessel to be cast. All kinds of plates, trenchers, and dishes can be cast in a mould composed of only two pieces, the upper and the lower. One of the gun metal plate moulds belonging to Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers which they have kindly allowed us to illustrate is dated 1729; this mould will make a dish about 16 inches in diameter.

The mould for a teapot handle has only three pieces, which, however, are fitted together like a Chinese puzzle.

A mug or tankard mould again has only two pieces.

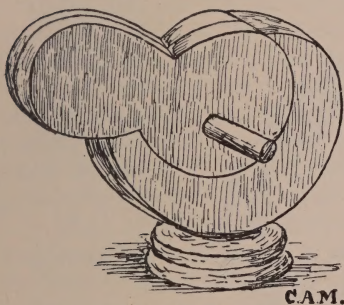


Fig. 99.

MOULD FOR TEA POT HANDLE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MESSRS. GASKELL AND CHAMBERS.

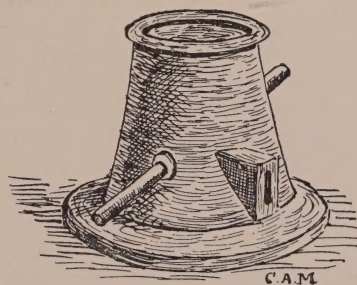


Fig. 100.

MOULD FOR TANKARD, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MESSRS. GASKELL AND CHAMBERS.

The moulds have handles of metal for handling, and however many pieces they are composed of they are most carefully centred, and held in position by projecting pins, which fit sockets in the other portions of the moulds.

Many moulds of gun metal cost as much as £50 each.

The illustration 101 shows a handle for a flagon cast in the rough, and before the marks formed by the joints of the mould have been cut off. It is 7 inches in length, and is cast hollow.

Let us take as an example of pewter work, the manufacture of a teapot, by no means an easy business. This is generally composed of eight different parts, which are all cast. The body, which is formed of two pieces, and the lid are cast in moulds of different shapes, each with a core. The mould for the lower part of the body consists of four pieces, the lower form the base and core; and is covered by two semi-circular pieces which leave a hollow space all round the core; these are held in position by a flat circular plate

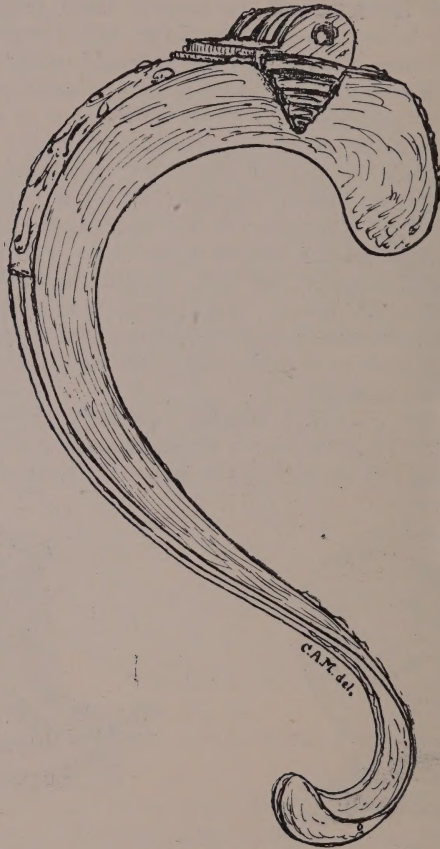


Fig. 101.

TANKARD HANDLE, ROUGHLY CAST. THE AUTHOR.

clamping them on the top, and in this plate there are two oblong apertures leading to the hollow spaces. When the mould is fitted together and placed on the bench, the workman takes a small iron ladle in each hand, dips them into the molten alloy in the crucible, and deftly pours both at the same time into the apertures before mentioned, until the metal is slightly above the top of the mould. Each of these pieces of metal above the plate is called the "get" and are scraped off, the mould knocked apart, and the cup-like metal

form of dull colour appears, with the two excrescences or "gets" which fitted the apertures of the top plate. The upper part of the body, and the lid are cast in a precisely similar manner. The spout is also cast in a mould, which, however, has no core. The method being to pour the molten metal into the mould and pour it out again quickly, by which means a tube is formed of the same shape as the mould. The handle is cast in the same way, it is also hollow, and is generally japanned black, so as to appear like ebony. The hinges are cast in two pieces, and joined by a rivet, and a knob for the top of the lid is also cast. The various pieces are then taken to another department where they are finished. First the excrescences are cut off with a small circular saw. Each piece is then placed in a wooden chuck, on a lathe, and is carefully centred. It is then turned, chisels and gouges, very similar to those employed in wood turning, being used. As the turning proceeds, the rough dull surface is cut off, and a beautiful silvery appearance comes over the vessel. The surface is then further polished with smooth steel tools, called "burnishers," of different shapes. The inner surface of each piece is first worked and then the outer. When all the pieces have been prepared, they are carried to the soldering department. The lower half of the pot is placed on a small circular stand which revolves on a pivot, and is called "the gentleman"; the upper part is fitted to it, and the workman by means of a gas jet, forced on to the joint by a blow pipe, impinges the flame on the metal, and a little oil, and a stick of solder completes the business. This solder is made of a lower alloy than the teapot itself, so as to fuse at a lower temperature. The body is then turned again, so as to cut out the marks of the joint; and nine holes are bored in front where the spout comes. The lid has in the meantime been turned both inside and out, a small worm cut at the top to fit the knob, and a hole bored to allow the steam to escape. The spout, handle, lid, hinges and knob, which have all been prepared and polished, are, with the body of the teapot, again taken to "the gentleman," and are all quickly and thoroughly soldered into their proper positions. A small bone ring is fixed in the lid by a pewter knob. The completed pot is then polished with fine chalk and a wash leather, and is ready for sale.

The following sketches show some of the usual implements employed by pewterers in turning and finishing their wares. The peculiarity about these lathe tools is that they have the cutting or burnishing portions set at right angles to the shank, which is bent to this form.

Pewter ware was occasionally gilded or silvered, but the result of this process is not good, and it was, of course, strictly forbidden by the Pewterers' Company.

At Higham Ferrers Church, Co. Northampton,* there is a large and very handsome pewter flagon, of the seventeenth century, which has been thickly plated with silver. At Rushden, in the same county, there is also a handsome pewter flagon which has been not only silver plated outside, but gold plated inside, and has also re-

* "Church Plate of the County of Northampton," p. 158, 254.

ceived a spout, which is not at all in character with the plain, straight sides of this vessel.

Pewter ware is sometimes enriched by applying small ornaments, such as festoons of fruit or flowers, which are soldered on to the side of the vessel. This method of ornamentation, though it looks well when used in moderation, is not very satisfactory, because sooner or later the appliqué work becomes loose and is lost. The small basin, with cover, shown on page 84 is decorated with festoons in this way, one of which has disappeared.

Pewterer's Lathe Tools.

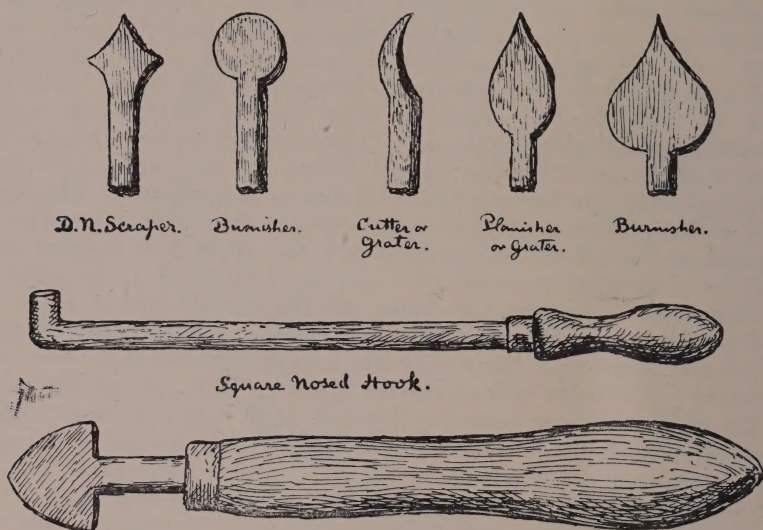


Fig. 102.

Plates, beakers and other articles are also adorned by engraving. This is effected either by simple lines, by pricked lines or by lines of small curves. The latter are made by a small flat tool held at an angle, and pushed forward with a "wriggling" or "rocking" motion which produces a line of this kind. This species of engraving is very primitive, and is indeed similar to the ornamentation of the lead on the summit of church towers, where the villagers mark out the sizes and shapes of their feet with their pocket knives, placing their initials and the date in the centre.

These running patterns on pewter look well, when executed with taste; but the designs should not be too obtrusive, nor should they be deeply cut, as this very much weakens the article ornamented, and ere long it commences to crack.

There is no doubt that pewter ware looks best when quite plain, or only relieved by simple moulding, as it should depend for its beauty upon its general form, and its perfect adaptation to the purpose for which it has been made

Sadware is used to denote flat ware, such as plates, trenchers and dishes; and the sadware men are the workmen who make such articles.

Hollowware is used for all manner of jugs, tankards, and pots; and those who make them are known as hollow ware men.

Trifle is used for public house pots and all kinds of toys and small articles; and the men who make them are called triflers.

SECTION VII.

THE COMPOSITION OF PEWTER.

The one essential component of pewter is tin, lead is also generally added, but it may be replaced by antimony or copper. The proportion of lead in pewter of good quality should not exceed from 16 to 20 per cent. If more than this is used it makes the alloy very soft and gives it a dull bluish appearance. The addition of a little copper gives it a more hard and sonorous character; and if antimony is substituted for copper a silvery lustre is produced.

The tin is purchased in oblong blocks, called "ingots," which weigh from 28 pounds to 4 hundredweight each. Most of this tin comes from the Cornish mines, though a good deal of foreign tin is brought from the Straits Settlements. The price of the metal varies according to the fluctuation of the market, and at the present time it costs about £200 a ton.

In Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics, the following formulæ for the composition of pewter are given:—

Common pewter: tin, 4; lead, 1.

Better pewter: tin, 112; lead, 16; copper, 6; zinc, 2.

Hard pewter: tin, 192; antimony, 16; copper, 4.

Best pewter: tin, 100; antimony, 17.

Aiken's pewter: tin, 100; antimony, 8; copper, 4; bismuth, 1.

English workers have three varieties of pewter-plate, trifle and ley metal.

The plate pewter has, tin, 100; antimony, 8; bismuth, 2; copper, 2.

The trifle pewter has, tin, 83; antimony, 17; occasionally with a good deal of lead.

The ley pewter has, tin, 4; lead, 1.

The finest pewter, which is often called *tin* and *temper*, is made by adding *temper*, composed of 2 parts of tin and 1 part of copper, in the proportion of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 pounds to each pig of tin weighing from 360 to 390 pounds.

Pewter of an inferior kind contains nearly 50 per cent of lead, but this forms an alloy which is of very little value, being extremely soft.

Pewterers employ three grades of solder. The first is termed *hard pale*, and contains 2 parts of tin and 1 of lead; the second is *soft pale*, and contains 1 part of tin, 2 parts of lead, and 1 of bismuth; and the third is *middling pale* and is of middle grade.

Pewter melts at a low temperature. The fusing point of tin being only 442 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of lead is somewhat higher, being 612 degrees Fahrenheit. When, however, the metals (tin and lead) are mixed together they melt at a much lower temperature, depending on the proportion of the alloy. For instance, if one part of tin be added to one part of lead the alloyed metals fuse at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit: and if a little bismuth is added the fusing point can be still further reduced.

In 1350 the Wardens of the Craft of Pewterers certified that the proper proportion for pewter should be 16 pounds of lead to 112 pounds of tin.

In 1772 the Company attempted to remedy the debasement of pewter and establish a uniform standard by regulating the quality in comparing its weight with that of a given quantity of tin. For the purpose of this comparison a button of pure tin, weighing 182 grains, was employed. Then a similar button of plate pewter would weigh $183\frac{1}{2}$ grains; of trifle pewter $185\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and of ley pewter $198\frac{1}{2}$ grains; equal parts of tin and lead would weigh 232 grains.

The Romans used a pewter alloy composed of tin and lead in various proportions. Some of their vessels contained 99.18 of tin, and 0.14 of lead, being practically pure tin. Other vessels again contained 72.80 of tin, and 27.32 of lead, with a little copper, which was the most usual alloy. One vessel which was analysed consisted of 45.74 of tin and 53.34 of lead, with traces of copper and iron; this composition was of course uncommon and only formed a poor alloy. Almost all the articles analysed contained a trace of iron, but this was probably accidental. These figures are taken from an exhaustive and valuable Paper by Mr. William Gowland,* printed by the Society of Antiquaries in 1897. This article contains the analysis of fifteen Roman pewter vessels, many of which were found at Appleshaw, in Hampshire, where a Roman villa was excavated by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart.

* "Archæologia," Vol. LVI. p. 13.

SECTION VIII.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING PEWTER WARE.

Few collectors of pewter care to have their old pewter cleaned or polished, as they prefer the very soft and charming colour which is produced by the slight oxidizing of the surface of the alloy. The change produced by the action of the air on the metal is very slow, and good pewter will retain its freshness for a great number of years.

If, however, it is desired to have pewter bright, it may be made so by soaking it for a few days in water in which a little potash has been dissolved, and afterwards rubbing with a leather and oil. Sometimes sand is used, but it is apt to scratch the metal; and the same objection applies to emery cloth. Fine Trent sand and rottenstone, mixed with a few drops of olive oil is excellent, it is as soft as silk and will not scratch the metal. Fine powdered chalk, with a little oil, applied with a leather, is also a good cleaning material, but care should be taken that the chalk does not contain any grit.

Pewter vessels which have become black or stained, or which have been varnished, may be restored to almost original colour, by being slowly boiled for many hours in a pan of water, in which has been placed a whisp of hay. This has a most cleansing effect on the metal and it does not do the slightest damage.

When pewter has been once thoroughly cleaned it will be sufficient to wash it occasionally with hot water and soap, and afterwards rub it with a leather.

In case articles of pewter are much corroded, and covered with black stains produced by extensive oxidization, the best remedy is to soak them for some considerable time in paraffin, before cleaning them. The same effect can be more rapidly produced by treatment with acids but this method cannot be recommended, as it is, for many reasons, not so satisfactory as the slower process.

At one time a fine variety of sand known as Calais sand was always used, with elm leaves, for cleaning pewter ware; this is, however, liable to scratch the metal.

After all perhaps it is better to leave pewter, whether new or old, entirely alone; ordinary cleaning of course always excepted.

When pewter vessels have been much injured, they should never be sent to the village tinman or blacksmith for repairs, nor should they be sent to a silver smith, as in either case it is more likely than not that they are returned in a worse condition than when they were sent. Indeed pewter should never be repaired, except by a working pewterer, who thoroughly understands the alloy; and who will be able to effect the most extensive repairs, such as making good large holes in dishes or plates, without difficulty.

SECTION IX.

TOUCHES OR MARKS ON PEWTER.

MAKER'S MARKS.

From very early times, it was no doubt usual for workers of pewter ware to impress a distinctive or trade mark on vessels and articles manufactured by them, in order that their work might be known.

The first mention of such a mark or touch occurs in the accounts of the Craft of Pewterers for 1486-7, where it is recorded that two spoons bearing his name and mark, were given to the Craft by Walter Walshe and Katherine his wife.

The first enactment making the marking of pewter ware compulsory is contained in the Act of 1503 for Pewterer's Walking, where it is provided that: —

"the makers of such wares shall mark the same wares with several marks of their own, to the intent that the makers of such wares shall avow the same wares by them (as above said) to be wrought."

The use of marks or punches by makers, necessitated some means of registering such marks in an official manner: and it is known that touch plates were in existence at the commencement of the sixteenth century. The earlier of these are missing, and were probably destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666.

The Pewterers' Company however still possess five copper touch plates, on which over eleven thousand maker's marks have been struck. These plates are fully described in Section XI. of this work.

Unfortunately the register of the makers has been lost; and it is therefore impossible, except in a few cases to identify the individual stamps. In the schedule of maker's marks which follows, the names of the workers marked with a query, are conjectural only.

The Company, however, still possess the List of the Livery, compiled in 1740, from earlier records, which commence in the middle of the fifteenth century; and this has been continued and entered up from time to time until towards the end of the nineteenth century. This List is of great assistance as it shows the date on which each

member joined the Livery; and the years when he served the offices of Steward, Renter Warden, Upper Warden, and Master, or paid the accustomed fines for not serving such offices. By the courtesy of the Pewterers' Company we are also able to reproduce this document in its entirety.

The orders of the Craft, from early times, provided that every maker should mark his wares, with his own touch, before they left his hand; and the master and wardens did their best to enforce these regulations. Notwithstanding all their care, however, it appears from the accounts of the Craft that many pewter workers would not comply with the orders, and were fined for delivering vessels unmarked with their touches. These fines varied from twelve pence to five shillings, according to the amount fixed by the Court in each instance.

A large number of pewter vessels still continued to be sold unstamped and further ordinances were passed in 1564, that every one making any pewter ware should set his own mark thereon.

For an offence in deceitfully working, a pewterer in 1566 had his punch taken away, and a new touch assigned with a double F, to mark his falsehood and fraud.

Humphrey Westwood also in 1595, for making ware of false metal, had to surrender his touch, and was given for his new touch a double F.

It seems to have been usual, when a member of the Company was fined, to order him to change his mark.

The earliest maker's marks still in existence are of the middle of the seventeenth century. These touches were very small and simple, and they generally consist of some object or symbol, with initials and occasionally the date; the whole being frequently enclosed in a small beaded circle or ellipse.

The maker's mark of A. H. with two vases or cups is an early specimen, of the middle of the seventeenth century, and it appears on the first Touch Place.

In March, 1593, the Court of Pewterers ordered that all members of the Company should set their touches on a new plate, and that they should pay 2d. each, and 1d. to the clerk and 1d. to the beadle.

No maker was allowed to have more than one mark, and Peter Brockelsby in December, 1616, was ordered to bring in one of his touches. As mentioned before (page 24) this Peter Brockelsby was a famous offender.

Fifty years later another maker asked to be allowed a small mark with C. W. only, for his small salts, but he was told that he might make a small touch in the form of his other touch.

In 1656 the Company ordered that Mr. Cox, probably Ralph Cox, should have such a mark as the Company should order with R. & C. W., a knot about it, and the date 1656. Bad ware belonging to this worker had been seized, and perhaps the knot was added as a mark of disgrace. A similar order was made the same day for R. Goudge.

Henry Pauling paid opening fees on the 9th July, 1660,

amounting to iiis. iiijd., and struck his touch; and he agreed that if complaint was made of this touch, which was the anchor and rose, he would alter it.

The Court made an order on the 11th December, 1662, that all laymen should alter their touches, and add the date 1663, within fourteen days.

On the 17th December next year a further order was issued that all touches should be made with the date 63, and that they should be registered in a book at the hall, within a month's time.

The result of these orders is seen in several small marks on the first touch plate which bear the figures 63.

In 1667 the Company ascertained that bad metal was used for making spoons, and it was ordered that every spoon maker should alter his mark immediately after Christmas.

The next year a sum of eight shillings was paid by the Company for a plate to strike the touches on, and this is perhaps the first of the five touch plates now in existence.

On the 17th July, 1688, Theophilus Redding, whose mark was formerly the three tulips, desired to have a new touch; and this was granted to him on his promise to take no advantage nor make complaint of anyone striking his former touch.

In December, 1689, Thomas Taylor was admonished for striking upon his ware the place of his abode, being so much more than he registered on the touch plate.

On the 14th August, 1690, Mr. Sands was ordered to alter his rose and crown stamp, by taking out the place of his abode.

Complaint was made in November, 1691, to the Court against Samuel Hancock for striking his name at length on his trencher plates, and the rose and crown; and also for striking the letter X upon ordinary ware, which was a mark used only for extraordinary alloy.

This example of using the full name appears to have been followed by others. Indeed, towards the end of the seventeenth century, there seems to have been great friction between the Court of the Company and the workers, as to the propriety of using the full name of the maker instead of initials only. The Court passed several somewhat contradictory orders on the subject.

Most of the regulations made by the Craft relating to maker's marks, seem to have been made with the intention of preventing any form of self advertisement. But while the Craft as a body were against the members advertising themselves, the members as individuals were very much in favour of doing so.

At the Court on the 17th December, 1691, it was ordered that "No Member of the Mistery shall strike any other mark upon his ware than his Touch or Mark struck upon the plate at the Hall, and the Rose and Crown stamp and also the letter X upon extraordinary ware."

"Yet nevertheless that any Member may add the word London to the Rose and Crown stamp or in his Touch."

"The question being put whether any Member may have liberty

to strike his name at length upon hard mettle or extraordinary ware it was passed in the negative.”*

Notwithstanding this order the question was again considered by the Court two years later, when the following order was passed allowing Members to strike their full name.

“Such as have not their names within the compasse of their Touches” were allowed to put them “at length within the same.”

However the following year the Court again went into the matter; after debating the question of persons striking their names at length within or beside their touches, were of opinion that this practice was against the general good of the Company.

All such persons therefore as had set their names at length within their touches, were ordered to alter the same by leaving out their name, and strike at the Hall their respective new touches without any person's name thereon.

This order only continued in force for a short time, as four years later the restrictions were removed, and the workers were allowed to use their full names.

The result of these orders appear on the touch plates, where there are a large number of marks towards the end of the seventeenth century which incorporate the full names of the workers, and in some cases the word London or Londini is added.

Thomas Peisley was, on the 12th October, 1710, allowed to strike a large touch; although he had already struck a small touch, with two letters, on the Hall plate.

At the Court, on the 13th August, 1713, John Walmsley, of Gainsborough, asked permission to take for his touch the lion rampant with a crown over his head. It was ordered in the following October that he might strike the hart and crown but not the word London.

John Blenman, in September, 1726, had leave to use the touch previously used by Abraham Ford, who had left off the trade, and who consented to this being done.

In August, 1727, Edward Bradstreet, of Shugg Lane, Piccadilly, struck his touch at the Hall, and paid 6s. 8d.

The Court on the 25th June, 1747, passed the following by-law:—

“That all . . . wares capable of a large Touch shall be touched with a large Touch with the Christian Name and Sirname either of the Maker or Vendor at full length in plain Roman Letters. And . . . Small Ware with the Small Touch [with a penalty of one penny per pound for default].”†



* “History of the Pewterers’ Company.” Vol. II. p. 164. † *Ibid.* p. 193.

The mark (on page 113) of a Bears Gamb, issuing out of a coronet, does not appear on the touch plates at Pewterers' Hall. It is impressed on the dish shown on Fig. 7, and the plate in Fig. 10, together with four small shields, mentioned on pages 39, 117.

As time went on the character of the maker's marks changed, and it became the fashion to place the device, often in a shield, between palm branches, with the Christian name above and the surname beneath in curved scrolls, the date being often added in another curved scroll under the Christian name.



A touch of this kind was that used by George Bacon, who took up his Livery in 1746. In this stamp the palm branches are reduced to mere scrolls. This mark appears on the plate shown in Fig. 12, and is impressed on the third Touch Plate.

A little later the form which found most favour, had the Christian name in a curved scroll, which rested on pillasters, standing on a straight label containing the surname. The palm branches after this time entirely disappear.

On the 13th December, 1750, Charles Puckle Maxey was allowed to strike his touch of the pellican and globe, instead of the touch of the late James King.

It was further resolved by the Court in March, 1774, that all pewter ware should be touched before leaving the hammer man's hands.

The latest form was to place the device in a plain ellipse, with the name above and the address below.

In addition to the touches reproduced from the Touch Plates we give a few examples of various kinds.

OTHER MARKS.

Besides the maker's marks, already described, various others will usually be found on old pewter ware.

TOUCH OF "ROSE AND CROWN."

In the Ordinances of 1564 it was directed that no one should have for his mark the Rose and Crown, without letters, unless it was given to him by the Craft.

The rose crowned could only be used by the express permission of the Company, and this mark was probably that mentioned in the books of the Company as "the touch of the house," or the "mark of the hall."

Sometimes the stamp of the rose and crown was made too large to suit the ideas of the officials of the Company. Thus, at the Court held in March, 1569, it was ordered that Hugh Colyer's rose and crown should be made less.

On the 15th August, 1672, it was ordered that no person should thenceforth strike the rose and crown, with any additional flourishes, or with the letters of his own or another's name, whereby the mark which is only used for goods exported might in time become as other touches. This order points to the use of the rose and crown stamp as a mark for pewter made for export only. But if so, it was probably only used for that purpose for a short time.

Indeed it appears that a little later the rose and crown might be ordinarily used by any member of the Company, without permission, and a general order to that effect was passed in 1691. Again on the 11th August, 1698, it was ordered that no one should strike any mark upon ware other than his own touch and the rose and crown touch, and the word London.



The crowned rose here shown is an early example. Another good specimen will be seen impressed on the spoon reproduced in Fig. 61.

TOUCH OF "LONDON."

There seems to have been an unaccountable objection to pewterers stamping "London" on their wares. At the Court held on the 13th December, 1677, it was ordered that no one should put the word "London" on his touch.

This order appears to have been soon after revoked, and express permission was given by the Court in 1691, for any member to add the word "London" to the rose or crown stamp or to his own touch. And seven years later this order was repeated.

This mark was strictly reserved for London workers, and on the 10th October, 1706, complaint was made to the Court against country pewterers for striking "London" upon their wares.

In September, 1741, the Committee reported to the Court that nothing could be done to prevent country pewterers from striking "London" or "Made in London" on their ware without an Act of Parliament.

Pewter made in London has always had a good reputation, and as far from the metropolis as Yorkshire the expression used to be common "To rear like London Pewter," which meant to assume importance or consequence, by displaying polished pewter on shelves or sideboards.*

Hence, no doubt, the reason for country makers desiring to put the word "London" on their goods, we fear with intent to deceive.

TOUCH OF "X."

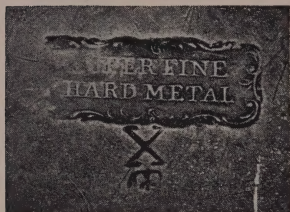
The capital letter X or XX was only allowed on pewter of extraordinary character, and could not be used on the cheaper forms of alloy. The letters will generally be found on old pewter beneath a crown.

* "The English Dialect Dictionary," by Prof. Joseph Wright, 1903, Vol. VI. p. 480.

As previously mentioned, complaint was made to the Court in November, 1691, that one Samuel Hancock struck the letter X upon ordinary ware.

At the Courts held in 1691 and 1698 resolutions were passed allowing the use of the letter X upon extraordinary or hard ware.

TOUCH OF "HARD METAL."



In the like manner the use of the words "Hard Metal" were restricted to pewter of an extraordinary character: and the Company frequently took proceedings against workers who used these words on articles of inferior alloy.

Thus on the 8th August, 1723, six ordinary plates of Francis Whittle, on which he had impressed the words "Superfine Hard Mettle," were ordered

to be defaced and broken.

The touch here reproduced is from the hot water dish shown in Fig. 13.

SMALL TOUCHES.

In addition to the stamps already enumerated, other marks will usually be found on old pewter. Some of these stamps closely resemble the touches used by silversmiths, and these were apparently impressed with the idea of suggesting to the purchaser that he was buying silver ware, or at least ware containing a large amount of silver.

As previously mentioned the use of these marks led to difficulties with the Goldsmiths' Company, and in consequence of the Goldsmiths' petition to the Lords of the Council, an Order was issued to the Lord Mayor, who passed the Order on to the Pewterers' Company, forbidding the use of these marks. Though the Pewterers' Company as a body assented to this Order it does not seem to have been obeyed by the Pewterers as individuals. Indeed they treated the Order with contempt, just as they treated orders issued by their own Company.

Curiously enough no mention is made of the use of these stamps in the records at the Pewters' Hall, and they seem to have been ignored by the Company, at any rate no objection was raised to their use by Pewterers.

These additional marks generally consist of four small shields, containing the leopard's head crowned, the lion passant, a date letter, and the maker's initials or symbol.

When the silver standard marks were altered to the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia, the pewter workers discarded their leopard's head and lion passant and adopted the new silver marks. Though sometimes we find the lion passant used with the Britannia.

These small touches will generally be found on pewter of all

dates from the middle of the seventeenth until well into the nineteenth century.

On the dish shown on Fig. 7 and the plate on Fig. 10 are, as previously mentioned, four small shields containing:—1. A bear's gamb. 2. A chevron engrailed between three lion's heads erased. 3. Lion's head erased. 4. I. D.

TOUCH OF "LILLY POT" AND "FLEUR DE LYS."

In 1509-10 the Craft purchased for their official use another marking iron with "the strake of Teyn & lleepott." This touch was probably used to denote the good quality of the wares.

In 1548-9 a marking iron with the device of a fleur de lys for stamping the lids of stone pots, was also purchased by the Company.

At the Court held on the 8th June, 1553, it was ordered that the makers of pewter lids for stone pots should set their own mark inside the lid, and that the mark of the hall, no doubt this fleur de lys, should be placed outside the lid.

THE FORFEIT TOUCH.

The earliest mark of which record remains in the books of the Company, is that used for condemned pewter. This is mentioned in the accounts for 1474-5 as "a ponchon of yrn wt. ye brode arowe hede for the forfeit marke."*

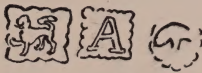
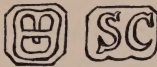
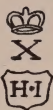
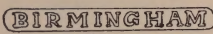
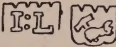
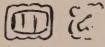
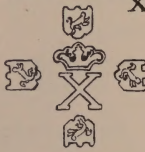
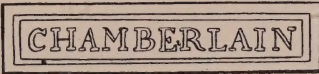
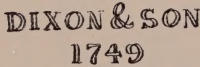
This stamp was used by the searchers for fraudulent articles; and when it had been struck on plate or flagon, the article was no doubt forfeited and at once broken or melted down. We do not think that any specimen of this mark is still in existence, if there were it would be of great value.

In 1492-3 the Company purchased three new marking irons for their official use, but there is no record to show the designs on these irons.

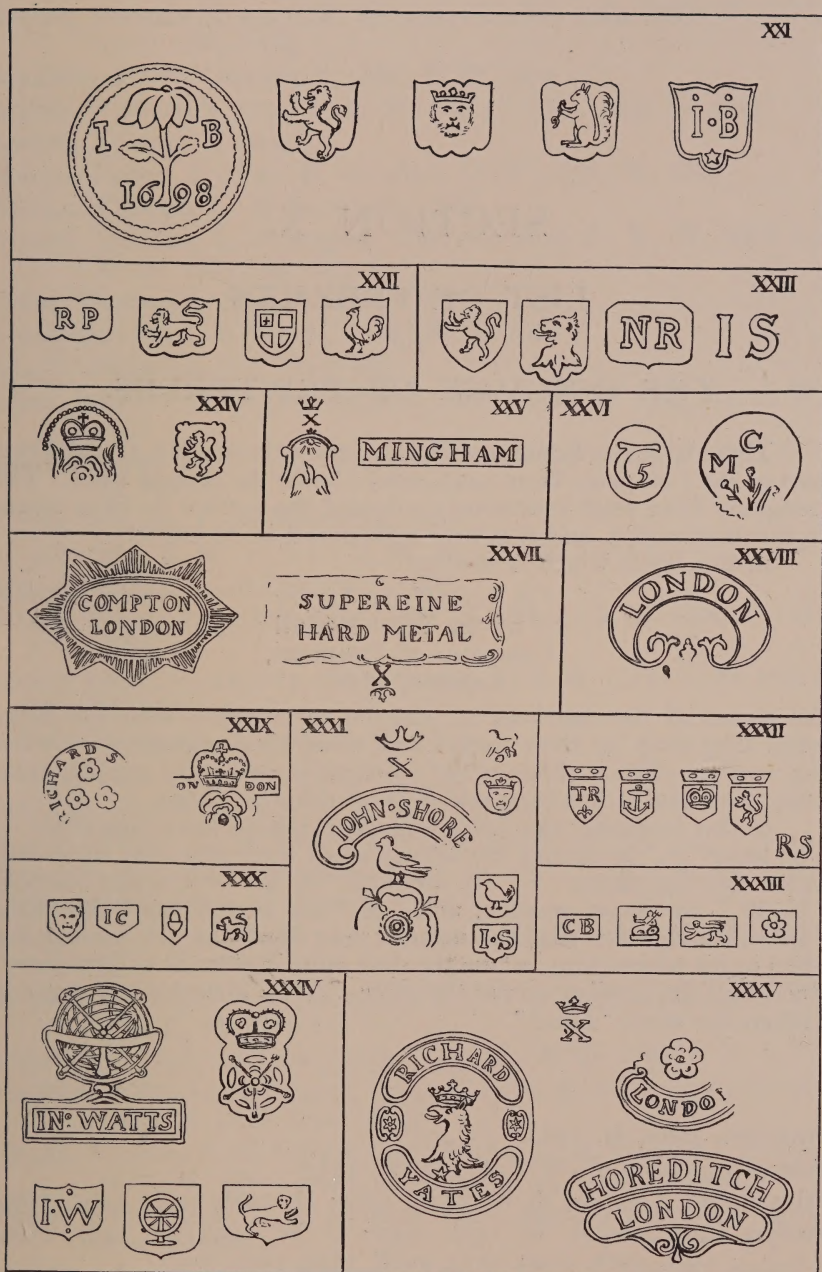
* History of the Pewterers' Company, Vol. I., p. 47.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| NO. I. Single mark on an early candlestick | MR. G. FOX. |
| NO. II. Single mark on the back of a dish $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter | MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO. |
| NO. III. Marks on a dish $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The Pewterers' Arms with S. B., is on the back, and the other touches on the rim in front, the lion is repeated four times | MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO |
| NO. IV. Small marks used by Samuel Cocks of London, impressed on a large drinking mug | MR. A. B. YEATES. |
| NO. V. Marks on back of a plate $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter | MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO. |
| NO. VI. Marks on fluted candlestick | MR. R. MORRELL. |
| NO. VII. Single mark on small deep spoon, with twisted socket and wooden handle | MR. R. MORRELL. |
| NO. VIII. Marks on wine taster. See Fig. 31 | DR. W. HARDING. |
| NO. IX. Marks on a basin or perringer. See Fig. 53 | CLAYBROOKE CHURCH,
CO. LEICESTER. |
| NO. X. Marks on tobacco jar. See Fig. 81 | DR. F. BUSZARD. |
| NO. XI. Marks on a large dish, the small touch is repeated four times | MRS. SEBASTIAN SMITH. |
| NO. XII. Marks on plate | MRS. SEBASTIAN SMITH. |
| NO. XIII. Marks inside small posset cup | MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO. |
| NO. XIV. Marks on plate $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with rim at the back | THE LYGON ARMS
HOTEL, BROADWAY,
CO. WORCESTER. |
| NO. XV. Mark on an early plate | |
| NO. XVI. Marks on a large coffee pot. See Fig. 41 | MR. C. MARKHAM. |

I	II	III	
			
IV		V	
			
VI	VII	VII	IX
			 
X		XI	XII
 			  
XIII	XIV		
	 		
XV	XVI		XVII
			
XVIII	XIX		XX
			

- NO. XVII. Mark on an early plate
- NO. XVIII. Mark beneath foot of small sugar sifter. See Fig. 43 MRS. GERALD WALKER.
- NO. XIX. Marks beneath inkstand. See Fig. 84 MRS. GERALD WALKER.
- NO. XX. Single mark on front of spoon rack. See Fig. 68 MRS. GERALD WALKER.
- NO. XXI. Marks on a plate $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter MR. R. MORRELL.
- NO. XXII. Marks on a tobacco jar formerly belonging to the late Mr. George Baker, the Northamptonshire Historian
- NO. XXIII. Marks on a tobacco jar DR. R. H. BREW.
- NO. XXIV. Marks on a shaving basin. The crowned rose at back; the lion on edge, repeated four times. See Fig. 88 MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.
- NO. XXV. Marks on a large oblong dish MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.
- NO. XXVI. Marks on lip of tall tankard or flagon, probably Norwegian MRS. GERALD WALKER.
- NO. XXVII. Marks beneath hot water dish. See Fig. 13 THE AUTHOR.
- NO. XXVIII. Mark on plate MR. BONHAM.
- NO. XXIX. Mark on back of a plate THE AUTHOR.
- NO. XXX. Marks on a plate MR. R. MORRELL.
- NO. XXXI. Marks on Communion Cup. See Fig. 93 MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO.
- NO. XXXII. Marks on a plate MR. R. MORRELL.
- NO. XXXIII. Marks on a mug MR. G. FOX.
- NO. XXXIV. Marks on plate MR. R. MORRELL.
- NO. XXXV. Marks on plate MR. R. MORRELL.



SECTION X.

LIST OF FREEMEN

OF

THE COMPANY OF PEWTERERS.

There is at the Pewterers' Hall a very valuable list of the Free-men of the Company, from 1451, until almost the present time. The Company have most courteously allowed the Author to have access to this manuscript, and it is here reproduced in its entirety.

In this book, which is entitled:—

“A Li/t of the Livery
of the Worfshipfull
Company of Pewterers,
London, 1740.”

the names of the members are entered in columns, with the dates when they took up their livery, and when they respectively served the various offices. The earlier portion is evidently copied from older lists, and it has been added to at different times.

In this transcript the following abbreviations have been used:—The letter “L,” to signify the taking up of the livery; the following letters for the offices, “S.” for steward, “R. W.” for renter warden, “U. W.” for upper warden, and “M.” for master; and the letter “f” which signifies that the member was fined for not serving the office in his proper turn; where the date only is given it will be understood that the member served the office. After almost every name is written the word “Dead.”

Anayson, John, M. 1502.

Annsell, Stephen, R. W. 1451; U. W. 1452.

Alysann dre, Thomas, R. W. 1479, 1484; M. 1488, 1489, 1495, 1499.

Astlyn, Lawrance, R. W. 1487, 1491; U. W. 1495; M. 1497, 1504,
1505, 1508, 1509, 1515, 1516, 1521, 1522, 1527.

Asserton, John, R. W. 1495; U. W. 1500, 1501, 1506.

Alexander, Paul, R. W. 1511; U. W. 1516.

Astlyn, John, R. W. 1514.

- Astlyn, Walter, R. W. 1518; U. W. 1525, 1531; M. 1534.
 Astlyn, Thomas, S. 1553; R. W. 1563; U. W. 1565, 1566; M. 1572, 1575, 1581, 1584.
 Abraham, Henry Captain, S. 1561; R. W. 1571.
 Archer, William, S. 1632, f.; R. W. 1646; U. W. 1649; M. 1653.
 Austen, Thomas, S. 1639.
 Austyn, Robert, S. 1639; R. W. 1651; U. W. 1657; M. 1659.
 Austyn, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Adams, William, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1659 f.; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1671; M. 1677 f.
 Alder, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Allen, Richard, L. 6 August, 1668; R. W. 1668 f.
 Angell, Philamon, L. 1 May, 1691.
 Allen, John, L. 21 August, 1679; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1697.
 Adams, Nathaniel, L. 14 July, 1692; R. W. 1672 f.; U. W. 1672 f. M. 1672 f.
 Aylife, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Angell, John, R. W. 1677 f.; U. W. 1677 f.; M. 1677 f.
 Attley, Samuel, L. 19 December, 1667.
 Adams, Robert, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1678; U. W. 1683.
 Adams, Henry, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1699 f.; R. W. 1713; U. W. 1721; M. 1724.
 Ashlyn, Lawrence, S. 1559; R. W. 1563 f.
 Abbott, John, L. 13 May, 1693.
 Ackland, Thomas, L. 6 July, 1729; S. 1729 f.; R. W. 1743.
 Austin, Samuel, L. 13 May, 1693; S. 9 October, 1701.
 Attwood, William, L. 20 May, 1736.
 Allanson, Edward, L. 2 October, 1702.
 Allen, James, L. 19 June, 1740; S. 1752 f.; R. W. 1756; U. W. 1765; M. 1766; Died 1767.
 Appleton, Henry, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1762 f.; R. W. 1769 f.; U. W. 1782 f.; M. 1784 f.
 Alderson, John, L. 20 June, 1771; S. 1777 f.; R. W. 1782.
 Appleton, John, L. 12 August, 1779; S. 1785; R. W. 1795 f.; U. W. 1799; M. 1800; Died 1819.
 Abbott, Thomas, L. 16 August, 1796; S. 1790 f.; R. W. 1803 f.; U. W. 1810; M. 1811; Died 17 March, 1852, aged 83 years.
 Austin, John Ralph, L. 23 October, 1806; Died 9 December, 1856, aged 82 years.
 Alderson, George, L. 21 August, 1817; S. 1817 f.; R. W. 1817 f.; U. W. 1821; M. 1823; Died 1826.
 Arden, Joseph, L. 23 August 1821; S. 1832 f.; R. W. 1844 f.; U. W. 1847; M. 1848.

- Ashley, James, L. 18 October, 1821; S. 1833 f.; Died 31 March, 1851, at 77.
- Ashley, Thomas James Thurston, L. 9 December, 1824; Died 2 September, 1852, aged 60 years.
- Arden, Richard Edward, L. 19 March, 1829; S. 1839 f.; R. W. 1849; U. W. 1851; M. 1852.
- Ashley, James, L. 19 December, 1850; S. 1857 f.; R. W. 1869; U. W. 1872; M. 1873, 1874.
- Arden, Percy, L. 20 June, 1861; S. 1868 f.; R. W. 1881.
- Arden, Douglas, L. 24 August, 1865.
- Ashley, Charles, L. 22 May, 1873.
- Bysshop, Pierce, M. 1452, 1461, 1472, 1479.
- Bhytyng, John, R. W. 1480.
- Baxter, John, R. W. 1513; U. W. 1517, 1528; M. 1531.
- Beswick, Thomas, R. W. 1515, 1516; U. W. 1530; M. 1533, 1540.
- Bennett, Philip, R. W. 1542.
- Blackwell, Thomas, R. W. 1547.
- Baker, William, R. W. 1553; U. W. 1558.
- Boultinge, John, S. 1564; R. W. 1575.
- Barker, John, S. 1567; R. W. 1577; U. W. 1585.
- Burton, Thomas, S. 1562; R. W. 1569.
- Burton, Robert, S. 1612; R. W. 1619.
- Brocklesby, Peter, U. W. 1616, 1623 f.; M. 1629.
- Butcher, Robert, S. 1615; R. W. 1625; U. W. 1635; M. 1639.
- Butcher, Gabriel, S. 1611; U. W. 1627, 1631; M. 1633, 1635.
- Burt, Thomas, S. 1612; R. W. 1619; U. W. 1630.
- Bowyer, William, S. 1620; R. W. 1628; U. W. 1638; M. 1642.
- Brailsford, Peter, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Brocklesby, Peter, Jun., S. 1627 f.; R. W. 1636.
- Batteson, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Brooks, John, S. 1627 f.; R. W. 1637; U. W. 1644 f.
- Bullevant, James, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Butcher, Thomas, S. 1635; R. W. 1645; U. W. 1652.
- Beard, Sampson, L. 1 May, 1691.
- Byrd, John, S. 1633 f.; R. W. 1648; U. W. 1650; M. 1654.
- Bathurst, John, L. 19 May, 1715.
- Bennitt, John, R. W. 1653.
- Blagrove, William, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668 f.
- Bateman, John, S. 1653; R. W. 1663; U. W. 1668; M. 1670.
- Benton, Ralph, L. 11 August, 1681.
- Bennett, John, S. 1661 f.; R. W. 1669; U. W. 1674; M. 1679.
- Bennett, William, S. 1662 f.; R. W. 1673 f.; U. W. 1673 f.; M. 1673 f.
- Beckett, Thomas, L. 19 May, 1715; S. 1721; R. W. 1731, died.
- Blunt, John, L. 11 August, 1681.

- Burton, William, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1675; U. W. 1680; M. 1685.
 Bull, John, S. 1676 f.
 Barton, Daniel, L. 20 August, 1678; S. 1684; R. W. 1692; U. W. 1699.
 Beardsley, Job, L. 22 August, 1678.
 Boss, Samuel, L. 19 May, 1715.
 Baker, Samuel, S. 1678.
 Bearsley, Job, L. 21 May, 1711; S. 1717 f.; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1728 f.; M. 1728 f.
 Bearsley, Allison, L. 21 June, 1711.
 Buckby, Thomas, L. 21 June, 1716.
 Bland, John, L. 20 March, 1734, dead.
 Baskerville, John, L. 20 June, 1695.
 Bearsley, Ed., L. 19 June, 1735; S. 1744; R. W. 1749.
 Brocklesby, Peter, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Barnes, Thomas, L. 3 August, 1738, dead.
 Barrow, Richard, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Benson, John, L. 19 March, 1740; S. 1752.
 Brooks, Rice, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Boardman, Thos., L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1756; Dead 1774.
 Bacon, George, L. 16 December, 1746; S. 1758; R. W. 1762; Dead 1771.
 Belson, John, L. 16 June, 1748; Dead 1783.
 Boteler, John, L. 25 August, 1748.
 Burford, Thos., L. 11 October, 1750; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. latter part of 1778; M. 1779; Dead 1783.
 Bullock, James, L. 17 June, 1752. Struck off the List of the Livery by Order of Court 21 March, 1754.
 Bampton, William, L. 16 December, 1756; S. 1765; R. W. 1774; U. W. 1783; M. 1785; Dead 1799.
 Beeston, George, L. 16 December, 1756; S. 1765.
 Boost, James, L. 19 October, 1758; S. 1767.
 Bullock, James, L. 17 March, 1763; S. 1770.
 Bailey, John, L. 11 April, 1764; S. 1770 f.; R. W. 1778 f.; U. W. 1788; M. 1789.
 Basnett, Nathaniel, L. 19 June, 1777; S. 1782 f.; R. W. 1791 f.; U. W. 1796 f.; M. 1797 f.
 Barber, Joseph, L. 16 October, 1777; S. 1783; R. W. 1792; U. W. 1796; M. 1797; Died 26 April, 1834; Aged 86.
 Barber, Nathaniel, L. 20 June, 1782; S. 1787.
 Barber, Samuel, L. 22 June, 1786; S. 1792 f.; Died 1823.
 Barron, Robert, L. 14 December, 1786; Died May, 1793.
 Broxup, Richard, L. 20 June, 1793; S. 1796 f.
 Blake, John, L. 20 June, 1793; S. 1797 f.; R. W. 1804, 1805, 1806; Died 1809.

- Burt, Andrew, L. 7 October, 1802; S. 1805 f.; R. W. 1813; Died, Buried 8 Jan., 1851.
- Barnett, Robert, L. 23 June, 1803; S. 1807 f.; R. W. 1815 f.; Died 1829.
- Bache, Richard, L. 23 August, 1804.
- Bagshaw, Richard, L. 16 March, 1809; S. 1814 f.
- Blake, John, L. 15 March, 1810; S. 1816 f.; R. W. 1827; U. W. 1830; M. 1832.
- Bagshaw, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1810; S. 1816 f.; Died 1827.
- Bagshaw, George, L. 15 March, 1810; S. 1817 f.; Elected Beadle, 1848; Died 12 January, 1864.
- Bowring, Charles, L. 19 October, 1820; Died 14 July, 1864.
- Basnett, James, L. 15 March, 1821.
- Ball, John, L. 4 May, 1826; Died 13 March, 1830.
- Bagshaw, Richard, L. 13 December, 1827; S. 1838 f.; R. W. 1848; Died 7 October, 1849.
- Beaumont, John, L. 19 August, 1830.
- Blyth, James, L. 24 April, 1851; Died 24 March, 1858.
- Bone, George, L. 23 October, 1851; S. 1858 f.; R. W. 1870; U. W. 1873; M. 1874; Died 8 November, 1874; Aged 62.
- Blake, Henry, Junior, L. 22 January, 1852; S. 1859 f.; R. W. 1871; U. W. 1874; M. 1875.
- Bathus, Daniel, L. 21 October, 1852; S. 1860 f.; Died 16 June, 1869.
- Blyth, Robert James, L. 19 June, 1856; S. 1862 f.; Struck out his Livery Fine returned.
- Bontems, John Francis, L. 23 January, 1862; S. 1871 f.
- Bowring, Andrew, L. 25 September, 1862; S. 1873 f.
- Bono, Alexis Peter, L. 23 July, 1863.
- Bone, George Richard, L. 19 January, 1865.
- Bone, Thomas Reynolds, L. 19 January, 1865; S. 1879 f.
- Bridgman, Henry, L. 24 August, 1865.
- Blyth, Charles George, L. 19 July, 1866. Struck out by Order of Court, 24 June, 1880, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition.
- Bone, Alfred, L. 25 February, 1869.
- Burrell, Edward, L. 22 June, 1876.
- Bowring, Walter Andrew, L. 23 August, 1883.
- Bishop, Henry Percy, L. 2 February, 1884.
- Chamberleyn, Robert, U. W. 1452, 1456; M. 1458, 1466.
- Cusnons, John, M. 1453.
- Crowde, William, U. W. 1454; M. 1463, 1473, 1474.
- Cuss, John, M. 1455.
- Coldham, John, M. 1456, 1465.
- Codde, Steven, R. W. 1458; U. W. 1464, 1467.
- Cardynall, John, R. W. 1473; U. W. 1480.

- Chalk, William, R. W. 1482.
 Curns, Robert, R. W. 1486; U. W. 1491.
 Cave, John, R. W. 1488; U. W. 1492, 1496.
 Curman, Robert, R. W. 1493; U. W. 1498.
 Chamberlayn, Thos., R. W. 1500, 1501; U. W. 1507, 1510; M. 1517,
 1518, 1526, 1532, 1536.
 Callis, William, R. W. 1510.
 Curts, Peter, R. W. 1508; U. W. 1514, 1522; M. 1525.
 Curtes, Thomas, Sheriff, R. W. 1524; M. 1538, 1539, 1545, 1546.
 Sheriff.
 Carye, John, R. W. 1526, 1531; U. W. 1537; M. 1543, 1544, 1552.
 Crostwayt, Richd., R. W. 1523, 1530; U. W. 1536; M. 1541, 1542,
 1550.
 Crows, William, U. W. 1512, 1519.
 Chyld, John, R. W. 1534.
 Clark, Henry, R. W. 1541; U. W. 1548, 1552; M. 1555.
 Clark, Thomas, R. W. 1543.
 Cacher, Edward, R. W. 1544, 1546; M. 1556, 1557, 1561.
 Crostwayte, Nichs., R. W. 1551; U. W. 1557, 1559.
 Curtys, William, R. W. 1558; U. W. 1562; M. 1566, 1569, 1573, 1576,
 1577, 1578, 1583, 1586.
 Chawner, Robert, R. W. 1568; U. W. 1573, 1580.
 Catcher, John, R. W. 1577; U. W. 1581, 1583; M. 1585.
 Catcher, Thomas, R. W. 1584.
 Crowson, John, R. W. 1586.
 Clyffe, John, R. W. 1588; U. W. 1594, 1597; M. 1599, 1602, 1607.
 Carnadyne, Alexr., R. W. 1595.
 Colliar, Nicholas, R. W. 1600, U. W. 1604.
 Cowes, Thomas, R. W. 1601; U. W. 1605.
 Cowdwell, John, R. W. 1606; U. W. 1612, 1617; M. 1620.
 Cowyer, Nicholas, R. W. 1607.
 Chester, George, R. W. 1615; U. W. 1624; M. 1628, 1634.
 Childe, John, R. W. 1621; U. W. 1632, 1634; M. 1636 f., 1643.
 Cowes, Henry, R. W. 1626; U. W. 1636; M. 1640, 1645.
 Cliffe, Thomas, R. W. 1630; U. W. 1639.
 Carter, Thomas, R. W. 1644; U. W. 1648.
 Cooper, William, R. W. 1655 f.
 Chassey, Joseph, R. W. 1650; U. W. 1658 f.
 Cross, William, R. W. 1659 f.; U. W. 1668 f.
 Claridge, Benjamin, R. W. 1672 f.
 Cole, Benjamin, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1672 f.; U. W. 1678 f.; M. 1683.
 Cock, Humphrey, R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1670 f.; M. 1670 f.
 Cooper, Benjamin, L. 19 March, 1684; R. W. 1697 f.; Fine returned
 21 March, 1727; U. W. 1703.

- Campion, John, L. 19 March, 1662; S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1676; U. W. 1681; M. 1686 f.
- Chesslin, Richard, L. 19 March, 1662; S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1677; U. W. 1682; M. 1686 f.
- Cropp, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Cowley, William, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1674 f.; R. W. 1690; U. W. 1693; M. 1695.
- Clark, Thomas, L. 22 September, 1685; R. W. 1699; U. W. 1706; M. 1711.
- Cole, Jeremiah, L. 14 July, 1692.
- Cleeve, Alexander, L. 15 August, 1689; S. 1696; R. W. 1705; U. W. 1715; M. 1719, 1728.
- Cross, William, L. 6 August, 1668.
- Child, Lawrance, L. 2 October, 1702; R. W. 1723.
- Cowsey, John, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Clark, John, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1670 f.; R. W. 1683 f.; U. W. 1683 f.; M. 1683 f.
- Cooke, Edmund, L. 19 June, 1701.
- Collyer, Richard, L. 19 August, 1669.
- Cook, Edmund, L. 19 June, 1701.
- Cowley, William, L. 15 August, 1709; S. 1713; R. W. 1725 f.; U. W. 1732; M. 1734.
- Cook, William, L. 18 August, 1707.
- Cotton, Jonathan, Senr., L. 24 May, 1711; S. 1716; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1734; M. 1736.
- Cartwright, Thomas, L. 24 July, 1719; S. 1726 f.; R. W. 1733 f.; U. W. 1742; M. 1743.
- Cleeve, Alexander, L. 21 June, 1716; S. 1724; R. W. 1735 f.; U. W. 1744 f.; M. 1745 f.
- Cleeve, Edward, L. 21 June, 1716.
- Cowley, John, L. 16 June, 1724; S. 1730; R. W. 1736 f.
- Clarke, William, L. 20 January, 1726; S. 1733; R. W. 1739 f.; U. W. 1748 f.; M. 1750, 1751, 1755.
- Collier, Richard, L. 20 June, 1728; S. 1737; R. W. 1742 f.
- Clarke, Samuel, L. 12 October, 1732.
- Cotton, Jonathan, Junr., L. 16 December, 1736; S. 1747; R. W. 1750 f.; U. W. 1757; M. 1759.
- Cleeve, Bucher, L. 16 December, 1736; S. 1744 f.; R. W. 1744 f.; U. W. 1755 f.; M. 1757 f.
- Cripps, Mark, L. 14 October, 1736; S. 1748; R. W. 1751; U. W. 1760; M. 1762; Died 1776.
- Collett, Thomas, L. 11 August, 1737.
- Charlesley, William, L. 3 August, 1738; S. 1750; R. W. 1754; U. W. 1763; M. 1764; Died 1770.
- Carpenter, John, L. 9 August, 1739; Dead.

- Clarridge, Joseph, L. 24 June, 1739; S. 1751 f.; R. W. 1754 f.; Dead.
 Chamberlain, Thos., L. 24 June, 1739; S. 1751 f.; R. W. 1754; U. W. 1764 f.; M. 1765.
 Cleeve, Richard, L. 23 June, 1743; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.
 Curd, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1756.
 Caney, Joseph, L. 16 June, 1748; S. 1758 f.
 Cotton, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1749; S. 1760 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. 1777; M. 1778.
 Clements, John, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1767 f.; U. W. 1781 f.; M. 1782.
 Cooch, William, L. 17 June, 1752.
 Cator, John, L. 26 October, 1752; S. 1761 f.
 Clack, Richard, L. 20 June, 1754; Dead.
 Carpenter, Henry, L. 24 March, 1757; S. 1767 f.; R. W. 1775; U. W. 1784; M. 1786, 1809, 1816; Died 1819.
 Claridge, Charles, L. 12 December, 1758; Chosen Beadle 1790; Died 1817.
 Chawner, William, L. 29 June, 1761; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.
 Collis, Samuel, L. 15 December, 1768; Died 1770.
 Carter, Samuel, L. 17 October, 1771; S. 1778; R. W. 1784; U. W. 1793; M. 1794; Died 1827.
 Cotton, Jonathan, L. 23 August, 1750.
 Clark, John, L. 18 March, 1773; S. 1779 f.; R. W. 1788.
 Collins, Daniel, L. 23 June, 1785; S. 1791 f.; R. W. 1797 f.; U. W. 1799 f.; M. 1806 f.; Died 1809.
 Carter, Joseph, L. 20 June, 1793; S. 1797 f.; R. W. 1804 f.; U. W. 1811; M. 1812.
 Cooper, George, L. 5 August, 1802; S. 1804 f.; R. W. 1811; U. W. 1817; M. 1819; Died 18 May, 1833.
 Crellin, Philip, S. 1805 f.; R. W. 1812; U. W. 1818; M. 1820; Died 4 December, 1838.
 Compton, Thomas, L. 24 September, 1807; Dead.
 Collins, James, L. 17 October, 1811.
 Collins, Danl. Thos., L. 19 March, 1812.
 Crellin, Philip, Junr., L. 20 October, 1814; S. 1820 f.; R. W. 1832, U. W. 1835; M. 1837; Died 6 October, 1869.
 Cooper, Thomas, L. 19 June, 1817; S. 1824 f.; R. W. 1834; U. W. 1836; M. 1838; Died 19 February, 1840, aged 69.
 Cooper, Richard, L. 24 September, 1818; S. 1839 f.; R. W. 1839 f.; U. W. 1841; Died 27 December, 1841, aged 51.
 Cocks, Samuel, L. 11 March, 1819.
 Clark, William Henry, L. 19 August, 1819; S. 1830 f.; R. W. 1840; U. W. 1842; M. 1843.
 Crellin, Horatio Nelson, L. 23 August, 1821; S. 1832 f.; R. W. 1843; U. W. 1845; M. 1846; Died 26 May, 1881.

- Cooper, George, L. 24 October, 1822; S. 1834 f.; R. W. 1846; Struck out by Order of Court, Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, February 24, 1859.
- Collins, Daniel, L. 13 June, 1833; S. 1842 f.; R. W. 1852; U. W. 1854; M. 1855.
- Cooper, Thomas, Junr., L. 1 May, 1834; S. 1842 f.; R. W. 1853 f.; U. W. 1855; M. 1856.
- Cooper, George, L. 10 December, 1835; S. 1843 f.; R. W. 1854 f.; U. W. 1857; M. 1858.
- Crellin, William, L. 17 March, 1842; S. 1846 f.
- Crellin, Philip, Junr., L. 30 November, 1843; S. 25 October, 1849 f.; R. W. 1857; U. W. 1862; M. 1863.
- Clark, John, L. 22 October, 1846; S. 1852 f.; R. W. 1859; U. W. 1864; M. 1865; Died 10 February, 1870.
- Cook, Robert Allen, L. 21 October, 1858; S. 1863 f.; Died February, 1867.
- Collins, Daniel George, L. 20 October, 1859; S. 1863 f.; R. W. 1876; U. W. 1879.
- Cook, Alfred, L. 19 July, 1860; S. 1866 f.; R. W. 1878; U. W. 1881; M. 1882.
- Collins, Joseph, L. 25 July, 1861; S. 1869 f.
- Crellin, Horatio Nelson, the Younger, L. 24 April, 1862; S. 1871 f.
- Collins, Parker, L. 24 September, 1863; S. 1878 f.
- Collins, Lucas, L. 19 April, 1866; S. 1881 f.
- Crellin, Fredk. William, L. 24 January, 1867; S. 1882 f.
- Cook, George Henry, L. 21 March, 1867.
- Collins, Dawson, L. 13 January, 1871.
- Collins, Clements, L. 20 March, 1873.
- Dottowe, John, R. W. 1460.
- Drayton, Symkyn, R. W. 1466.
- Donton, Thomas, R. W. 1471; U. W. 1478, 1481.
- Droke, William, M. 1528.
- Day, John, R. W. 1540; U. W. 1546, 1549; M. 1554, 1560, 1565; Died.
- Dropwell, Robert, R. W. 1570.
- Duxell, Richard, S. 1616; R. W. 1626 f.; Dismissed from the Assistants and Livery 30 April, 1629.
- Draper, James, R. W. 1598.
- Dunninge, Thos., Senr., M. 1604, 1605, 1610, 1614, 1617.
- Dunninge, Thos., Junr., R. W. 1617.
- Dawes, Richard, R. W. 1652 f.; U. W. 1660 f.; M. 1662 f.
- Duffield, Peter, S. 1654; R. W. 1664; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1672, 1688.
- Drury, John, S. 1655; R. W. 1665; U. W. 1668 f.; M. 1673.
- Dyer, Lawrance, S. 1657; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1669; M. 1675.
- Davis, Richard, L. 11 August, 1664.
- Dyer, William, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1682.

- Ditch, William, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1675; R. W. 1680.
- Dyer, John, L. 12 August, 1680; S. 1687; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1700 f.; M. 1703.
- Drinkwater, Timothy, L. 10 August, 1676.
- Dove, John, L. 6 March, 1684; S. 1696 f.; R. W. 1703; U. W. 1713, Served and Died.
- Dunne, Richard, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1696.
- Dawkins, Pollisargus, S. 1612 f.; R. W. 1619 f.; U. W. 1628.
- Dickinson, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Donne, John, L. 19 June, 1694; S. 1700; R. W. 1716; U. W. 1723; M. 1727 and died.
- Daveson, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
- Durand, Jonas, L. 20 June, 1695; S. 1702; R. W. 1718; U. W. 1726.
- Dyer, Lawrence, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1711; R. W. 1726, 1728.
- Duffield, Peter, L. 9 March, 1697.
- Diston, Giles, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1685 f.
- Davis, Richard, L. 11 August, 1664 f.; S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1678 f.
- Donne, Joseph, L. 21 March, 1727; S. 1736; R. W. 1740 f.
- Darling, Thomas, L. 18 June, 1741; S. 1752; R. W. 1758.
- De Jersey, Wm., L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1755 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1772; M. 1773; Dead, 1785.
- Durand, Jonas, L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1757; R. W. 1763.
- Dacomb, Acquila, L. 28 November, 1746; Struck out by Order of Court of 17 June, 1773 (his Livery Fine being returned).
- Davis, John L. 18 June, 1747; S. 1758 f.
- Dadley, Edward, L. 30 June, 1783; S. 1788 f.; R. W. 1798, 1799; U. W. 1803; M. 1804; Chosen Beadle 1817; Died 12 July, 1829.
- Dackombe, Aquila, L. 17 December, 1801; S. 1804 f.; R. W. 1810 f.; U. W. 1817 f.; M. 1818; Dead 1819.
- Daniell, George, L. 19 June, 1806; S. 1811 f.; R. W. 1821; U. W. 1826; M. 1828; Died 24 March, 1837, Aged 68.
- Davidson, Thomas, L. 15 October, 1827; S. 1813 f.; R. W. 1824; U. W. 1829; M. 1831; Died 26 April, 1840; Aged 71.
- Daniell, Alexander, L. 19 March, 1812; S. 1818 f.; R. W. 1828; U. W. 1832; M. 1834; Died 18 June, 1853; Aged 62.
- Dorman, John, L. 24 August, 1815; S. 1820 f.; Died 12 June, 1832.
- Dadley, William, L. 19 March, 1818; S. 1825 f.; R. W. 1836; U. W. 1838; Chosen Clerk 1839; Died 21 September, 1881.
- Dackombe, Daniel, L. 15 June, 1820; S. 1831 f.; R. W. 1842 f.; Died 31 July, 1842.
- Daniell, George, Junr., L. 13 June, 1822; S. 1834 f.; R. W. 1845; U. W. 1848; M. 1849; Died 31 July, 1856; Aged 55.
- Daniell, William, L. 16 October, 1828; Died 27 October, 1836.

- Dackombe, Aquila Richard, L. 9 June, 1836.
 Dackombe, Robert, L. 12 December, 1839; S. 1844 f.; Died 1 July, 1871.
 Dadley, William, L. 20 February, 1879.
 Eyre, William, R. W. 1452, 1453; U. W. 1457; M. 1460, 1464, 1468, 1471, 1475.
 Elice, William, R. W. 1481; U. W. 1487, 1490.
 Elyot, Thomas, S. 1557; R. W. 1567; U. W. 1572, 1577; M. 1579 and died.
 Eastwell, Abraham, M. 1591.
 Emmestow, Wm., S. 1582; R. W. 1591.
 Elliotte, Thomas, S. 1587, 1588; U. W. 1603; M. 1607.
 Emes, John, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1683; R. W. 1687; U. W. 1696; M. 1700 and died.
 Ellwood, William, L. 9 March, 1697; S. 1704 f.; R. W. 1722; U. W. 1730; M. 1733.
 Everett, —, S. 1664.
 Elderton, John, L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1703 f.; R. W. 1720; U. W. 1728; M. 1731.
 Eden, William, L. 9 March, 1697; S. 1704; R. W. 1721; U. W. 1729; M. 1732, 1737.
 Eames, Richard, L. 9 March, 1697.
 Emmerton, Thomas, L. 1722; S. 1728; R. W. 1736.
 Ellis, Samuel, L. 1725; S. 1730; R. W. 1737; U. W. 1747; M. 1748; Dead 1773.
 Elliot, Bartholomew, L. 28 November, 1746.
 Ellwood, William, L. 15 March, 1749; S. 1766 f.; R. W. 1775 f.
 Ewsters, Thomas, L. 21 June, 1753; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1769 f.; Dead 1779.
 Ellis, John, L. 20 June, 1754; S. 1763 f.; R. W. 1770.
 Ellis, Saml., Junr., L. 20 June, 1754; S. 1763 f.; R. W. 1771 f.; U. W. 1783 f.; M. 1786 f.
 Egan, Andrew, L. 25 September, 1783.
 Evatt, Thomas, L. 12 October, 1797.
 Evans, James, L. 17 October, 1816; S. 1823 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 13 October, 1836.
 Elliott, William, L. 13 March, 1823.
 End, Richard, Junr., L. 21 August, 1828; S. 1839 f.; Died 29 September, 1841.
 Ech, Justus Alexander, L. 24 February, 1870.
 Englefield, Wm. James, L. 21 June, 1875.
 Foull, Thomas, R. W. 1533; U. W. 1541.
 Flood, John, M. 1537.
 Fenn, George, S. 1577; R. W. 1588 f.

- Farthinge, Roger, S. 1563; R. W. 1573.
 Foster, Boniface, S. 1563; R. W. 1574.
 Ferner, John, U. W. 1595.
 Fullham, Andrew, R. W. 1614; U. W. 1622 f.
 Fullham, John, S. 1613; R. W. 1622; U. W. 1633; M. 1637, 1642.
 Freeman, Henry, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1676.
 Fox, Edward, S. 1617; R. W. 1627 f.; U. W. 1637 f.
 Fly, William, L. 1 May, 1691.
 Fletcher, Richard, L. 11 August, 1681; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1694; U. W. 1701.
 Fryer, John, Alderman, L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1703 f.; M. 1710, 1715.
 Ford, John, L. 7 July, 1701; R. W. 1723 and died.
 Franklyn, Richd., L. 27 January, 1707; S. 1712; R. W. 1730.
 Fly, Timothy, L. 30 July, 1713; S. 1718 f.; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1737; M. 1739.
 Ford, Abraham, L. 28 July, 1719; R. W. 1733.
 Farmer, John, L. 20 May, 1736.
 Fasson, John, L. 25 February, 1745.
 Fasson, John, L. 25 October, 1753; S. 1762; Died July, 1769.
 Fasson, William, L. 16 March, 1758; S. 1766; R. W. 1776; U. W. 1785; M. 1787; Died 10 June, 1800.
 Floyd, John, L. 22 June, 1769; S. 1775 f.; R. W. 1787; U. W. 1795 f.; M. 1796 f.
 Field, William Spencer, L. 30 June, 1771.
 Fasson, Thomas, L. 20 March, 1783; S. 1788 f.; R. W. 1798 f.; U. W. 1802; M. 1803; Died 4 February, 1844, Aged 82.
 Fontain, James, L. 22 June, 1786; S. 1791 f.; R. W. 1800 f.
 Fasson, Benjamin, L. 31 August, 1797; S. 10 October, 1799 f.; R. W. 1806 f.; U. W. 1814; M. 1815; Elected Beadle 1829; Died 3 January, 1848, Aged 74.
 Farmer, Willm., Junr., L. 10 October, 1799; S. 1801 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 10 December, 1818; Died 23 January, 1843; Aged 71.
 Fisher, Paul, L. 24 March, 1803; S. 1806 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 16 December, 1819; Died 10 January, 1837; Aged 68.
 Field, Daniel Spencer, L. 20 March, 1806; S. 1810 f.; R. W. 1823; U. W. 1828; M. 1830.
 Foster, John, L. 13 December, 1810; S. 1817 f.; R. W. 1828 f.; U. W. 1831; M. 1833; Died 3 January, 1837.
 Finney, John Douglass, L. 19 December, 1850; S. 1857 f.; R. W. 1868; U. W. 1871; M. 1872.
 Finney, John Douglass, the Younger, L. 23 July, 1863; S. 1877 f.
 Finney, Richard, L. 24 January, 1867; S. 1882 f.
 Finney, Stephen, L. 23 October, 1873.

- Fisher, Geo., L. 21 June, 1875.
 Fisher, Walter Mullins, L. 20 December, 1883.
 Gregge, John, M. 1451.
 Goodale, John, R. W. 1454; M. 1457.
 Godeluk, Thomas, R. W. 1468.
 Gollde, William, M. 1470.
 Gery, John, R. W. 1559; U. W. 1563; M. 1567, 1570, 1574.
 Gwyn, Bacon, L. 15 August, 1709.
 Gwilt, Howell, L. 15 August, 1709.
 Gardner, Allyn, S. 1555; R. W. 1566; U. W. 1570, 1576; M. 1578.
 Gartwell, Abraham, M. 1595.
 Gasker, Percival, S. 1572; R. W. 1581; U. W. 1589, 1591; M. 1593, 1597.
 Goodman, Philip, S. 1587, 1588; R. W. 1596; U. W. 1601 f.
 Glover, Richard, R. W. 1599; M. 1606, 1607.
 Gavokeford, Roger, U. W. 1601.
 Glover, Roger, R. W. 1605; U. W. 1611; M. 1615.
 Glover, Edward, S. 1612; R. W. 1620 f.
 Glover, Henry, S. 1612; R. W. 1620.
 Groome, Randell, S. 1615; R. W. 1624 and died.
 Grainger, William, S. 1620; R. W. 1628; U. W. 1638.
 Graves, Francis, S. 1621; R. W. 1629.
 Gilbert, Edward, S. 1633 f.; R. W. 1654; U. W. 1660; M. 1662.
 Graunt, John, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1659; R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1672.
 Gibbs, Thos., L. 19 August, 1669.*
 Gregg, Thos. (Sheriff), S. 1654; R. W. 1664 f.; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1671, 1674, 1677.
 Grunwin, Gabriel, L. 13 May, 1693.
 Gisborne, Robert, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1670; R. W. 1683; U. W. 1689; M. 1691.
 Gregg, Robert, L. 20 August, 1678; S. 1683.
 Godfrey, Stephen, L. 14 October, 1679.
 Grant, Edward, L. 19 May, 1715; S. 1722.
 Grunwin, Richard, L. 17 June, 1714; S. 1720 f.; R. W. 1729.
 Giffin, Thomas, L. 23 March, 1726; S. 1734 f.; R. W. 1740 f.; U. W. 1751; M. 1753, 1757.
 Green, William, L. 19 March, 1684.
 Green, Wm. Sandys, L. 16 June, 1737.
 Giles, William, L. 1741; S. 1753 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1768; M. 1769; Dead 1771.
 Green, James, L. 23 August, 1750; S. 1760; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. First part of 1778; Died 1784.
 Goater, Thomas, L. 12 December, 1758.

* Written in pencil.

- Greenfell, George, L. 15 March, 1759; S. 1770 f.; R. W. 1778; Dead 1784.
- Giffin, Thomas, Junr., L. 10 March, 1760; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.; U. W. 1777 f.
- Groves, Edmund, L. 18 March, 1773.
- Grainge, John, L. 10 October, 1799; S. 1801 f.; R. W. 1808 f.; U. W. 1815; M. 1816; Died 1816.
- Gratton, Joseph, L. 18 October, 1817; S. 1825 f.; R. W. 1835; U. W. 1837, 1839; M. 1839; Died 3 November, 1865.
- George, William King, L. 6 February, 1840; S. 1845 f.; R. W. 1855 f.; U. W. 1859; M. 1860.
- George, Augustin King, L. 4 May, 1843; S. 19 October, 1848 f.; R. W. 1856; U. W. 1861; M. 1862.
- Grosse, Samuel, L. 18 December, 1845; S. October, 1851 f.; R. W. 1860; U. W. 1865; M. 1866.
- George, Frederick, L. 30 November, 1848; S. 1853 f.; R. W. 1861; U. W. 1866; M. 1867.
- Gowland, Edward, L. 25 June, 1868; S. 1883 f.
- George, Sydney King, L. 19 August, 1875.
- George, Edwin Herbert, L. 25 May, 1876.
- Gibbs, Harry Carr, L. 20 December, 1877.
- Hall, Richard, R. W. 1469.
- Harrison, Thomas, R. W. 1474; U. W. 1476; M. 1483.
- Hagson, Richard, R. W. 1478; U. W. 1482.
- Harchall, William, R. W. 1490, 1494; U. W. 1497; M. 1500, 1501, 1506, 1507, 1512.
- Hyndson, John, R. W. 1489; U. W. 1493, 1499.
- Hustwaite, Thomas, U. W. 1521, 1523.
- Hill, William, R. W. 1521.
- Hagson, John, R. W. 1502; U. W. 1508, 1513.
- Huchen, William, R. W. 1522.
- Hawkyne, Stephen, R. W. 1536.
- Heath, Edward, R. W. 1552 f.
- Hylyngworth, Clement, R. W. 1537; U. W. 1544, 1550; M. 1553.
- Hustwayte, William, R. W. 1538; U. W. 1539, 1545; M. 1548, 1549, 1559.
- Hawkus, Stephen, U. W. 1543.
- Harvey, John, S. 1555.
- Heywaite, Mighell, R. W. 1552; U. W. 1553.
- Haynes, William, R. W. 1556; U. W. 1560.
- Hassell, Thomas, S. 1554; R. W. 1565; U. W. 1566 and died.
- Hawke, Thomas, S. 1568; R. W. 1579; U. W. 1588.
- Hawclife, Symon, S. 1568.
- Hyll, Walter, S. 1583; R. W. 1592; U. W. 1596, 1598; M. 1601.
- Hyll, William, S. 1585; R. W. 1594; U. W. 1599, 1602.

- Hodges, Joseph, L. 19 December, 1667.
 Hurdman, William, R. W. 1611; U. W. 1620; M. 1622, 1624, 1625.
 Hustwite, Robert, S. 1571.
 Hill, Hugh, R. W. 1622 f.; U. W. 1625.
 Harper, Edward, S. 1572.
 Heath, John, S. 1612 f.; R. W. 1618.
 Henson, Thomas, S. 1614.
 Hull, Thomas, S. 1629 f.; R. W. 1639; U. W. 1645; M. 1650.
 Hatfield, William, S. 1627.
 Howell, Ralph, U. W. 1623 f.
 Hodgkis, Arthur, S. 1635.
 Heath, Edward, S. 1641 f.; R. W. 1653 f.; U. W. 1656 f.; M. 1660.
 Hunton, Nicholas, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1670.
 Haward, Thomas, S. 1651 f.; R. W. 1658; U. W. 1664; M. 1666.
 Hyatt, Humphrey, L. 11 August, 1681.
 Hills, William, S. 1613 f.; R. W. 1622 f.; U. W. 1633; M. 1634, 1641.
 Hawkes, Edward, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.
 Heath, Richard, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1682; U. W. 1694; M. 1699.
 Hadley, Isaac, L. 24 September, 1668; S. 1671 f.
 Hicks, Thomas, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1680 f.; U. W. 1694 f.; M. 1698.
 Hill, William, L. 6 August, 1658; S. 1660; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1672; M. 1677.
 Harendon, —, S. 1664.
 Haveland, Miles, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668.
 Hulls, Ralph, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1671; U. W. 1677; M. 1682.
 Hollford, Stephen, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668.
 Haward, William, L. 12 August, —; S. 1680 f.; R. W. 1693; U. W. 1700; M. 1702.
 Hopkins, Joseph, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1671 f.
 Hartshorne, Michael, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1681; R. W. 1693.
 Haward, Thomas, Junr., L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.
 Hickling, Thomas, L. 28 January, 1685; S. 1691; R. W. 1698.
 Harding, Robert, L. 24 September, 1668; S. 1672 f.
 Hancock, Samuel, L. 15 August, 1689; R. W. 1704; U. W. 1714; M. 1718 f.
 Holley, John, L. 24 September, 1699; S. 1706.
 Hulls, John, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1691 f.; R. W. 1697 f.; U. W. 1705 f.; M. 1709.
 Hamond, George, L. 23 September, 1703; S. 1709.
 Hasselborne, Jacob, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1697 f.; R. W. 1708; U. W. 1718; M. 1722.
 Hubbard, Robert, L. 12 May, 1713; S. 1717; R. W. 1728.

- Hammerton, Henry, L. 21 June, 1716; S. 1724; R. W. 1733; Dead November, 1741.
- Hitchman, James, L. 21 June, 1716; R. W. 13 December, 1733.
- Harris, Jabez, L. 23 September, 1703; S. 1732; R. W. 1734.
- Hone, William, L. 30 July, 1713.
- Hulls, William, L. 21 August, 1718; S. 1726 f.; R. W. 1734 f.; U. W. 1743; M. 1744; Dead 1768.
- Hux, William, L. 21 June, 1722; S. 17 October, 1728.
- Hubbard, Henry, L. 15 March, 1732; Struck out, Livery Fine returned 19 March, 1740.
- Hutchins, William, L. 15 March, 1732.
- Hamilton, Alexr., L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1745.
- Hoare, Thomas, L. 10 April, 1718; S. 1726.
- Hitchman, Robert, L. 11 August, 1737; S. 1749; R. W. 1752; U. W. 1761.
- Harford, Henry, L. 18 June, 1696.
- Hux, Thomas, L. 24 June, 1739.
- Highmore, William, L. 19 August, 1742.
- Handy, William, L. 28 November, 1746; Dead 1773.
- Holmes, George, L. 28 November, 1746.
- Hayton, John, L. 15 December, 1748.
- Home, John, L. 21 January, 1754; S. 1763; R. W. 1771.
- Hitchins, John, L. 12 December, 1758; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.; U. W. 1786; M. 1788 f.
- Holman, Ary, L. 21 June, 1764; S. 1770 f.; R. W. 1778 f.; U. W. 1789; M. 1790, 1791; Dead 1804.
- Howard, William, L. 22 October, 1767; S. 1773; R. W. 1779; Dead 1785.
- Herne, Daniel, L. 17 December, 1767; S. 1774 f.; R. W. 1780 f.; U. W. 1792 f.; M. 1793 f.
- Hinde, John, L. 20 June, 1776; S. 1781; R. W. 1790, 1791; U. W. 1795; M. 1796; Dead 26 May, 1798.
- Hodge, Robert Peirce, L. 20 June, 1782; S. 1787; R. W. 1796; U. W. 1801; M. 1802.
- Hull, John, L. 15 March, 1792; S. 1795 f.; R. W. 1803 f.; U. W. 1809; M. 1810; Died 10 March, 1833, Aged 80.
- Hurst, Richard, L. 21 March, 1805; S. 1809 f.; R. W. 1820 f.; U. W. 1824; M. 1826; Died 1835.
- Hinde, John, L. 21 August, 1800; S. 1802; Died 2 October, 1841, aged 62.
- Hudson, John, L. 23 August, 1804; S. 1808 f.; R. W. 1818; U. W. 1822; M. 1824; Died 17 February, 1829.
- Hull, John, Junr., L. 20 August, 1807; S. 1812 f.; R. W. 1822; U. W. 1827; M. 1829; Died 13 May, 1859, aged 81.
- Hamberger, John, L. 14 October, 1819.

- Hull, John, Junr., L. 21 August, 1823; S. 1838 f.; Died 5 February, 1845, aged 42.
- Huxley, Charles Earl, L. 21 August, 1823.
- Hull, Thomas, L. 3 February, 1825; S. 1836 f.; R. W. 1847 f.; U. W. 1849 f.; M. 1850.
- Holsworth, John, L. 23 March, 1826.
- Hendrie, Robert James, Junr., L. 24 October, 1850; S. 1856 f.; R. W. 1866; U. W. 1869; M. 1870.
- Holden, William Lloyd, L. 18 December, 1851; S. 1859 f.
- Hodges, Sidney, L. 25 March, 1858; S. 1863 f.; R. W. 1873; U. W. 1876; M. 1877.
- Hull, Thomas Albert, L. 25 September, 1862; S. 1874 f.
- Hewett, William, L. 20 November, 1862; S. 1875 f.
- Harcourt, Clarence, L. 24 September, 1863; S. 1878 f.
- Hedgman, William, L. 17 March, 1864; Died 9 December, 1869.
- Hull, John William, L. 25 June, 1868; S. 1883 f.
- Hull, William John, L. 21 October, 1869.
- Hull, Joseph Arthur, L. 19 January, 1871.
- Hewitt, Alfred, L. 19 June, 1873.
- Hunter, Curling, L. 22 January, 1874.
- Holden, Albert William, L. 19 February, 1874.
- Hull, Charles James, L. 24 June, 1875.
- Jacson, Thomas, R. W. 1477; U. W. 1485, 1488; M. 1492, 1493.
- Jaxson, William, R. W. 1512.
- Jan, Thomas, R. W. 1520; U. W. 1529, 1533; M. 1535.
- Jones, Thomas, S. 1632 f.
- Jackson, John, S. 1566; R. W. 1576; U. W. 1584, 1587; M. 1589.
- Isade, Roger, S. 1569.
- Jarrel, John, S. 1638 f.; R. W. 1649; U. W. 1653; M. 1656.
- Jones, James, S. 1628.
- Jackson, Thomas, S. 1647; R. W. 1653 f.; U. W. 1658; M. 1660.
- Jones, Owen, S. 1647, 1649.
- Jacobs, John, S. 1648, 1649; R. W. 1655; U. W. 1661; M. 1663.
- Jones, William, S. 1666, 1667; R. W. 1671; U. W. 1676.
- Johnson, John, S. 1666, 1667; R. W. 1670 f.
- Jackson, Samuel, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1673; U. W. 1678; M. 1684, 1687, 1690, 1700, 1714.
- Jones, Robert, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.
- Ingole, Daniel, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1681; U. W. 1688; M. 1689 f.
- Jackson, William, L. 13 August, 1668; S. 1672 f.
- James, Anthony, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1693 f.; R. W. 1701 f.; U. W. 1708; M. 1713.
- Jacomb, Josiah, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1675.

- Jackson, John, S. 1695; R. W. 1704 f.; U. W. 1712; M. 1716 f.
 Ingles, Jonathan, S. 1678 f.; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1702 f.
 Jupe, Robert, L. 30 July, 1713; S. 1718; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1735; M. 1737 and died.
 Iles, Nathaniel, L. 24 July, 1719.
 Iles, Richard, S. 1697 f.; R. W. 1710 f.; U. W. 1710 f.; M. 1710 f.
 Iles, John, L. 17 August, 1709; S. 1713 f.; R. W. 1713 f.; U. W. 1713 f.; M. 1713 f.
 Iles, Robert, L. 12 May, 1713; S. 1717; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1735 f.
 Jackman, Nicholas, L. 15 August, 1709; S. 1715; R. W. 1725 f.; U. W. 1733; M. 1735.
 Jones, John, Senr., L. 8 August, 1717; S. 1725; R. W. 1735; U. W. 1744; M. 1745.
 Jackson, John, L. 17 June, 1731.
 Jennings, Theodore, L. 17 June, 1731; S. 1741; R. W. 1747 f.
 Josselyn, William, L. 19 December, 1734; Dead 1781.
 Jupe, John, L. 9 October, 1735; S. 1744; R. W. 1750; U. W. 1759; M. 1761; Chosen Beadle 17 October, 1765.
 Jones, John, Junr., L. 18 March, 1735; S. 1745; R. W. 1750 f.; U. W. 1756; M. 1758, 1766; Dead 1783.
 Jefferys, Samuel, L. 24 June, 1739.
 Joseph, Henry, L. 23 June, 1743; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1770; M. 1771.
 Jones, Clayton, L. 28 November, 1746.
 Jones, John, L. 23 August, 1750.
 James, William, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. 1780 f.; M. 1781 f.; Dead 1782.
 Jackson, Robert, L. 28 June, 1781; S. 1786; R. W. 1795; U. W. 1800; M. 1801.
 Joseph, Richard, L. 23 June, 1785; S. 1790 f.; R. W. 1799 f.; U. W. 1804; M. 1805, 1806.
 Jackson, Frederick William, L. 23 February, 1860.
 Johnson, Gordon, L. 24 April, 1873.
 Johnson, Bertram, L. 25 October, 1883.
 King, John, L. 27 August, 1694.*
 King, Richard, S. 1580.
 Kent, William, S. 1623.
 Kelke, Nicholas, Capt., R. W. 1659 f.; U. W. 1663; M. 1665, 1681, 1686.
 Knowles, Tobias, Captain, L. 4 August, 1664; S. 1664 f.; R. W. 1664 f.; U. W. 1664 f.; M. 1664.
 Kelk, James, S. 1677; U. W. 1685; M. 1687; Displaced, 1688, dead.
 King, Abraham, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1674 f.; R. W. 1686; U. W. 1691; M. 1693.

* Written in pencil.

- Kenton, John, S. 1694; R. W. 1702; U. W. 1711; M. 1717 f.
 King, Joseph, L. 1 May, 1691; R. W. 1709.
 King, Thomas, L. 11 August, 1681; S. 1687.
 Knight, Francis, L. 1 September, 1685; S. 1692.
 King, Robert, L. 21 June, 1711; S. 1717 f.
 King, Richard, L. 8 August, 1723; S. 1729; R. W. 1736 f.; U. W. 1745; M. 1747.
 Kenrick, John, L. 24 June, 1739; S. 1751 f.; R. W. 1754.
 King, Richard, Junr., L. 18 December, 1746; S. 1758 f.; R. W. 1762 f.; U. W. 1776 f.; M. 1777 f.; Dead 1798.
 Kent, John, L. 22 June, 1749; S. 1759.
 Lawton, Richard, U. W. 1453.
 Large, William, R. W. 1455; U. W. 1459, 1463, 1469, 1472, 1477.
 Langtosste, Thos., R. W. 1472.
 Langtot, Thomas, U. W. 1468; M. 1478.
 Langtoste, Robert, R. W. 1499, 1505; U. W. 1509; M. 1519, 1520.
 Longtoste, Nichs., R. W. 1517; U. W. 1524.
 Lee, John, L. 10 August, 1669.*
 Loton, William, S. 1558; R. W. 1564; U. W. 1567, 1571; M. 1575.
 Lea, Francis, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668 f.
 Leeson, Robert, S. 1626; R. W. 1635; U. W. 1643; M. 1648.
 Larkin, Francis, L. 8 September, 1685.
 Lucas, Robert, S. 1651; R. W. 1659; U. W. 1664; M. 1667.
 Langford, William, L. 15 August, 1679.
 Leeson, John, S. 1663; R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1675; M. 1680.
 Leeson, John, L. 15 August, 1689.
 Leapidge, Thomas, L. 18 June, 1696.
 Lackford, John, L. 4 August, 1664; S. 1668 f.
 Langley, Adam, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1680.
 Lock, Robert, L. 20 February, 1692.
 Lawrance, Stephen, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1684; U. W. 1686 f.; M. 1689.
 Long, Sefton, S. 1680 f.
 Lawrance, John, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1698; R. W. 1710; U. W. 1719; M. 1723.
 Long, William, L. 2 October, 1702; S. 1707.
 Leapidge, Edwd., L. 2 October, 1702; S. 1709; R. W. 1724.
 Long, Sefton, S. 1692 f.
 Leach, Thomas, L. 1 May, 1691.
 Laffar, John, L. 11 June, 1714; S. 1720; Dead.
 Lambe, Joseph, Major, L. 17 December, 1724; S. 1731; R. W. 1738.

* Written in pencil.

- Lawrence, John, L. 15 December, 1726; S. 1732; R. W. 1739 f.; U. W. 1749.
- Langford, John, L. 26 February, 1734; S. 1742; R. W. 1746 f.; U. W. 1755; M. 1757.
- Leach, Thomas, L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1747.
- Leapidge, John, L. 23 March, 1737; S. 1749; R. W. 1753; U. W. 1762; M. 1763.
- Little, Henry, L. 9 August, 1739; S. 1751; R. W. 1755.
- Leggat, Richd., L. 28 November, 1746; Dead.
- Leach, Jonathan, L. 16 June, 1748; Livery Fine returned and struck off the Livery at a Court, 19 October, 1769.
- Leggat, James, L. 14 August, 1755.
- Lockwood, Edward, L. 24 June, 1779; S. 1785; R. W. 1793; U. W. 1797; M. 1798; Dead 1819.
- Loader, Charles Willm., L. 16 October, 1788; S. 1794 f.; Struck off by Order of Court of 22 March, 1798.
- Lucas, Stephen, L. 11 October, 1804; S. 1809 f.; R. W. 1819; U. W. 1823; M. 1825; Died 5 August, 1844.
- Lucas, John, L. 18 August, 1836; Livery Fine returned and struck off by Order of Court on his Petition the 21 January, 1847; Died 29 August, 1849, aged 63 years.
- Leigh, William, L. 20 October, 1842; S. 1847 f.; R. W. 1855; U. W. 1860; M. 1861; Died 9 November, 1863.
- Lamond, William Okey, L. 22 August, 1850; S. 1855 f.; Died 1 October, 1863.
- Laing, Robert, L. 24 February, 1853; S. 1860 f.; Died 6 October, 1862, aged 62.
- Laing, Alexander Henry, L. 21 April, 1853; S. 1861 f.; Died 11 November, 1861, aged 35.
- Leigh, Charles White, L. 23 February, 1854; S. 1862 f.; R. W. 1872; U. W. 1875; M. 1876 f.
- Leigh, Edwin Thomas, L. 22 March, 1860; S. 1866 f.
- Lack, Lawndry Richardson, L. 25 September, 1862; S. 1873 f.
- Light, Edward, L. 17 December, 1868.
- Lovering, John Folland, L. 20 January, 1876.
- Leslie, Henry John, L. 24 October, 1878.
- Lovering, John Folland, Junr., L. 22 March, 1883.
- Millis, Nicholas, R. W. 1529.
- Machgey, Thomas, R. W. 1539.
- Makyns, Walter, R. W. 1554; U. W. 1559.
- Mylls, William, S. 1556; R. W. 1557; U. W. 1561; M. 1564, 1568, 1571.
- Mathewe, John, S. 1556; U. W. 1569.
- Meare, William, S. 1571; R. W. 1582; U. W. 1592; M. 1598.
- Mannynge, Richard, S. 1574.

- Mathews, Peter, S. 1624 f.; R. W. 1632.
 Mitchell, John, S. 1619.
 Mullins, Robert, S. 1626; R. W. 1634; U. W. 1642; M. 1647.
 Mears, Ralfe, S. 1631 f.; R. W. 1643.
 Momford, John, S. 1630; R. W. 1641.
 Meggott, George, S. 1637; R. W. 1647; U. W. 1651; M. 1655.
 Majors, John, S. 1638; R. W. 1650; U. W. 1654; M. 1657.
 Milton, Wheler, S. 1650.
 Marsh, Ralph, S. 1650 f.; R. W. 1657; U. W. 1662; M. 1665 and died.
 Millet, Richard, Capt., S. 1652; R. W. 1657 f., 1660; U. W. 1665.
 Marten, Robert, S. 1655; R. W. 1666; U. W. 1669; M. 1674 and died.
 Meares, John, S. 1657.
 Mayors, Anthony, R. W. 1667; U. W. 1668.
 Mollins, Robert, S. 1658; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1670; M. 1676, 1689.
 Mills, Nathaniel, L. 6 August, 1668; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1672 f.
 Molton, John, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1678 f.; U. W. 1685 f.; M. 1688 f.
 Mason, Richard, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1679.
 Munns, Nathaniel, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1678 f.
 Mann, John, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1680 f.; U. W. 1684, 1688.
 Marsh, Ralph, L. 28 November, 1669; S. 1671.
 Mathews, William, S. 1676; R. W. 1685 f.; U. W. 1686; M. 1689 and died.
 Mannndrill, Richard, L. 3 August, 1693.
 Mason, John, S. 1695; R. W. 1704 f.; U. W. 1713.
 Mabbs, Samuel, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1685 f.
 Mathews, Edward, L. 20 February, 1695; S. 1701; R. W. 1717; U. W. 1724; M. 1728.
 Moulins, Rob., Junr., L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1704.
 Marsham, Hugh, L. 18 April, 1709; S. 1713.
 Morse, Robert, L. 15 August, 1709.
 Mathews, William, L. 28 September, 1699.
 Mitchell, Paul, L. 5 July, 1728; S. 1739; Dead.
 Mathews, William, L. 12 October, 1732; S. 1741; Dead.
 Mathews, James, L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1740; R. W. 1747.
 Massam, Robert, L. 19 June, 1740.
 Meakin, Nathaniel, L. 18 June, 1741; S. 1753; R. W. 1759; U. W. 1767; M. 1768; Dead 1770.
 Mathews, Philip, L. 23 June, 1743; Dead.
 Mitchell, John, L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1755; Dead 1758.
 Middleton, Leonard, L. 17 June, 1752.
 Maxey, Charles Pickle, L. 17 June, 1752; Never cloathed.

- Munday, Thomas, L. 22 June, 1758; S. 1767.
- Meakin, Nathl., Junr., L. 17 December, 1761; S. 1768; Chosen Porter 20 March, 1783.
- Munden, William, L. 11 October, 1764; S. 1771; Dead 1773.
- Mudge, Walter, L. 22 June, 1769; S. 1775 f.; R. W. 1781 f.; U. W. 1792; M. 1793.
- Moxon, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1776; S. 1782; R. W. 1794; U. W. 1798; M. 1799; Dead 1822.
- Millin, William, L. 22 June, 1786; S. 1792 f.
- Mourgue, Fulerand, L. 20 June, 1799; S. 1800 f.; R. W. 1807, 1808.
- Moring, Randal, L. 24 March, 1803; S. 1806 f.; R. W. 1814, 1815; U. W. 1819; M. 1821.
- Mister, Richard, L. 20 June, 1805; S. 1810 f.; R. W. 1820; U. W. 1825; M. 1827; Died 20 October, 1839, aged 65.
- Mullens, John, L. 26 September, 1805; S. 1811 f.; Dead 1819.
- Moser, Roger, L. 19 June, 1806.
- Mullins, John, L. 18 June, 1818; S. 1827 f.; R. W. 1837; U. W. 1839; M. 1840.
- Mullins, George, L. 24 August, 1820; S. 1831 f.; R. W. 1842; U. W. 1844; M. 1845.
- Maw, John Hornsy, L. 13 June, 1822; S. 1835 f.; R. W. 1847.
- Mister, Edward Atkins, L. 21 August, 1823; S. 1836 f.; Died 15 September, 1846.
- Mullens, John Jarvis, L. 18 August, 1831; Died 26 February, 1872.
- Mullins, Willoughby, L. 25 July, 1844; S. 1850 f.; R. W. 1858; U. W. 1863; M. 1864.
- Merry, Thomas, Junr., L. 24 January, 1850; S. 1854 f.; R. W. served until death, 1864; Died 7 December, 1864.
- Mullins, Alfred Samuel, L. 19 May, 1853; S. 1861 f.
- Mister, John Beck, L. 22 February, 1855.
- Merry, Thomas Horner, L. 25 October, 1860; S. 1868 f.; Died 22 April, 1869.
- Mullins, Arthur Rainbow, L. 22 May, 1862; S. 1872 f.
- Mullens, John Langford, L. 22 June, 1865.
- Nicholson, James, L. 10 December, 1730.*
- Nasshe, Thomas, R. W. 1485.
- Nogay, Thomas, S. 1562; R. W. 1567 f.; U. W. 1568, 1575, 1579; M. 1580.
- Nicholls, Thomas, S. 1566.
- Norton, John, S. 1573; R. W. 1783.
- Newes, Robert, S. 1578.
- Newton, Hugh, R. W. 1604; U. W. 1610; M. 1616, 1621.

* Written in pencil.

- Nixon, Robert, S. 1589.
 Newman, Michael, S. 1629; R. W. 1640; U. W. 1646; M. 1652.
 Newman, S. 1642.
 Newman, Michael, Junr., S. 1653; R. W. 1662; U. W. 1667; M. 1670.
 Newman, Thomas, S. 1660.
 Needham, Thomas, S. 1665 f.
 Nicholson, Robert, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1699; R. W. 1714; U. W. 1722; M. 1725.
 Newham, John, L. 23 August, 1703; S. 1710; R. W. 1725; U. W. 1731.
 North, George, L. 23 September, 1703; S. 1711 f.
 Newham, William, S. 1727.
 Nash, Edward, L. 5 July, 1728; S. 1738.
 Newham, William, L. 18 March, 1730; S. 1740; R. W. 1745.
 Norfolk, Richard, L. 25 February, 1745; S. 1755; R. W. 1761; U. W. 1775; M. 1776; Dead 1783.
 Newman, Richard, L. 13 December, 1753; Chosen Beadle, 1 November, 1781; Died 1789.
 Norfolk, Joseph, L. 15 March, 1764; S. 1769 f.
 Nodes, John, L. 15 October, 1778; S. 1784 f.; R. W. 1793 f.; U. W. 1797 f.; M. 1798 f.
 Nicoll, Thomas, L. 22 June, 1786.
 Northcote, Henry James, L. 16 June, 1808; S. 1814 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 15 October, 1829; Died 30 December, 1859.
 Outlawe, Thomas, R. W. 1504.
 Onton, John, M. 1513, 1514.
 O'Neal, Richard, L. 1722; S. 1728; R. W. 1735 f.
 Osborn, John, L. 19 May, 1715.
 Oudley, Robert, L. 6 July, 1725.
 Pilkington, Robert, L. 31 March, 1709.*
 Pypond, John, R. W. 1461, 1464.
 Page, Thomas, R. W. 1456, 1459; U. W. 1462, 1466, 1470.
 Passhe, Thomas, U. W. 1495.
 Parys, John, R. W. 1457; U. W. 1461; M. 1467, 1476, 1480, 1484.
 Pecok, William, R. W. 1492, 1498, 1503; U. W. 1504, 1505; M. 1510, 1511.
 Pecok, Thomas, R. W. 1506; U. W. 1511, 1518.
 Pilkington, Robert, L. 19 April, 1709.
 Pecke, Nicholas, R. W. 1548.
 Ponder, Symonds, R. W. 1555.
 Perkyns, Richard, R. W. 1589; U. W. 1593.

* Written in pencil.

- Parrett, Thomas, R. W. 1609.
 Powell, Ralph, R. W. 1612; U. W. 1621.
 Platt, Thomas, S. 1619.
 Palmer, Roger, R. W. 1634 f.; U. W. 1642 f.
 Pycroft, Walter, S. 1624 f.
 Prichard, Polidore, Alderman, S. 1628; R. W. 1638; U. W. 1644;
 M. 1649.
 Phillips, James, S. 1632 f.; R. W. 1642; U. W. 1647; M. 1651.
 Poltock, John, S. 1627.
 Parke, Peter, R. W. 1662 f.; U. W. 1666; M. 1669.
 Proctor, Francis, S. 1631 f.
 Perris, Henry, S. 1662; R. W. 1668; U. W. 1673; M. 1678.
 Paine, S. 1661 f.
 Priest, Peter, L. 28 November, 1667.
 Pettiver, William, S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1674; U. W. 1679.
 Parker, Joseph, S. 1679.
 Paxton, William, L. 16 August, 1676; S. 1681; R. W. 1692 f.; U. W.
 1694 f.; M. 1696.
 Pight, Henry, L. 20 August, 1678.
 Powell, Thomas, L. 6 March, 1684; S. 1689; R. W. 1697 f.; U. W.
 1704 f.; M. 1706, 1707.
 Piddle, Joseph, L. 18 March, 1685.
 Parker, Daniel, L. 1686; S. 1694; R. W. 1702 f.; U. W. 1710; M.
 1714 f.
 Page, John, L. 9 March, 1697.
 Pratt, Joseph, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1696; R. W. 1706; U. W. 1716;
 M. 1720.
 Paddon, Thomas, L. 28 September, 1699; S. 1705.
 Puller, Samuel, L. 15 August, 1709; S. 1714.
 Perchard, Hellier, L. 7 June, 1714; S. 1719; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W.
 1738; M. 1740.
 Priesley, George, L. 14 July, 1719.
 Piggott, John, L. 3 August, 1738; S. 1751.
 Piggott, Thomas, L. 16 December, 1725.
 Parr, Robert, L. 19 June, 1740; S. 1752 f.; R. W. 1758 f.; U. W.
 1767, served and died.
 Pattison, Simon, L. 26 February, 1733.
 Piggott, Francis, L. 18 June, 1741; S. 1753 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W.
 1769; M. 1770; Died 1784.
 Patience, Robert, L. 15 December, 1743; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.;
 U. W. 1771; M. 1772; Died 1777.
 Pool, Richd., L. 15 December, 1748.
 Peirce, Robert, L. 22 June, 1749; S. 1760.
 Pitt, Richard, L. 22 June, 1749; S. 1759; R. W. 1766; U. W. 1780;
 M. 1781.

- Perchard, Samuel, L. 17 June, 1752.
- Perry, John, L. 19 June, 1755; S. 1764; R. W. 1773.
- Porteus, Robert, L. 20 June, 1765; S. 1771 f.; R. W. 1778; U. W. 1790.
- Porteus, Thomas, L. 20 June, 1765; S. 1772 f.; R. W. 1779 f.; Dead 1786.
- Price, John, L. 19 October, 1769; S. 1776; R. W. 1781.
- Peacock, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1771; S. 1778 f.; R. W. 1785.
- Phillips, William, L. 21 August, 1783; S. 1789 f.
- Peacock, Thomas, L. 11 December, 1783; S. 1790 f.; Livery Fine returned on his Petition and struck out by Order of Court of 19 March, 1807.
- Pidgion, John, L. 23 June, 1785.
- Pellett, Joseph Rickter, L. 17 October, 1788. Livery Fine returned on his Petition and struck out by Order of Court of 21 August, 1794.
- Priddle, Samuel, L. 11 October, 1798; S. 1800 f.
- Phillips, Thomas, West Smithfield, L. 11 December, 1800; S. 1803; R. W. 1809, 1810; U. W. 1816; M. 1817; Died 29 November, 1849, aged 80.
- Perry, John, L. 23 August, 1804; S. 1808 f.; R. W. 1817 f.; Dead 1818.
- Palmer, Richard, L. 13 October, 1803; S. 1807 f.; R. W. 1816 f. 1817; U. W. 1820; M. 1822; Died 24 January, 1830.
- Peirce, James Henry, L. 23 October, 1806; S. 1813 f.; R. W. 1825; Died 9 May, 1840, aged 64.
- Parker, William, L. 15 June, 1809.
- Potter, George, L. 17 March, 1814; S. 1819 f.; R. W. 1831; Died 27 December, 1865, aged 74.
- Phillips, John, L. 24 August, 1815; S. 1821 f.
- Palmer, Ebenezer, L. 19 March, 1818; S. 1826 f.
- Phillips, William Augustus, L. 18 June, 1818; S. 1826 f.; Died 28 April, 1844, aged 52.
- Pridden, William, L. 20 August, 1818; S. 1827 f.; R. W. 1838; U. W. 1840; M. 1841; Died, aged 76, 14 June, 1848.
- Phillips, William, L. 1 May, 1823; S. 1835 f.; Died 24 July, 1841, aged 40.
- Pridden, Charles, L. 21 October, 1830; S. 1840 f.; R. W. 1850; U. W. 1852; M. 1853.
- Peek, William Henry, L. 16 June, 1831; S. 1841 f.; R. W. 1851; U. W. 1853; M. 1854.
- Philips, Thomas, Junr., L. 18 October, 1832; S. 1841 f.; Died 9 August, 1851, aged 40.
- Priest, Henry, L. 11 December, 1834; S. 1843 f.; R. W. 1853; U. W. 1856; M. 1857; Died 3 May, 1874, aged 62.

- Pilcher, William FitzGerald, L. 24 October, 1861; S. 1861; R. W. 1883.
- Pilcher, Henry Drayson, L. 24 October, 1861; S. 1861.
- Pace, Thomas Richard, L. 21 August, 1862; S. 1872 f.
- Pays, George, L. 28 September, 1871.
- Price, Langston Hayden, L. 21 December, 1871.
- Quick, Hugh, L. 3 April, 1685; R. W. 1697 f.; U. W. 1704; M. 1708.
- Quick, Edward, Senr., L. 18 June, 1730; S. 1739; R. W. 1744; U. W. 1754; M. 1756.
- Quick, Edward, Junr., L. 11 October, 1744; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1772; Died 1773.
- Rendale, John, U. W. 1451; M. 1454, 1459, 1462.
- Rowe, William, R. W. 1507.
- Roysdon, John, R. W. 1519; U. W. 1526, 1532.
- Renston, John, R. W. 1527, 1532.
- Royston, John, R. W. 1545; U. W. 1551, 1555; M. 1558, 1562.
- Rowlandson, Stephen, R. W. 1550; U. W. 1556; M. 1563.
- Roe, Edward, R. W. 1560; U. W. 1564; M. 1582, 1588.
- Redman, William, R. W. 1569; U. W. 1574.
- Rudge, Richard, R. W. 1593.
- Royston, Ambrose, R. W. 1597; U. W. 1609.
- Roaff, George, U. W. 1600.
- Royston, R. W. 1600 f.; M. 1609.
- Randall, Lewis, M. 1613.
- Russell, Thomas, S. 1611.
- Robins, John, S. 1614; R. W. 1623; U. W. 1635; M. 1638.
- Roberts, William, S. 1618.
- Roberts, Oliver, R. W. 1627; U. W. 1637; M. 1644.
- Rudd, Anthony, S. 1629.
- Rawlins, William, S. 1652; R. W. 1661; U. W. 1665; M. 1668.
- Reade, Simon, S. 1660 f.
- Rolls, Anthony, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1669; R. W. 1678.
- Raper, Christopher, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1680; R. W. 1687 displaced, 1688; U. W. 1692; M. 1694.
- Renton, John, L. 11 August, 1687.
- Redhead, Gabriel, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1689; Part of his Fine returned 16 December, 1703.
- Reynolds, Thomas, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1673 f.
- Redhead, Anthony, L. 19 March, 1684; S. 1691 f.; R. W. 1695.
- Rack, Charles, L. 1 May, 1691.
- Ridding, Thomas, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1690 f.; R. W. 1697.
- Rudsby, Andrew, L. 14 July, 1692.
- Randall, Edward, L. 14 February, 1692; S. 1698 f.; R. W. 1711.
- Robins, James, L. 21 August, 1718; S. 1725.

- Ridding, Joseph, L. 18 July, 1727; S. 1735.
 Redknap, Peter, L. 16 June, 1720; Dead.
 Ridgley, William, L. 28 September, 1699; R. W. 1723 f.; U. W. 1731.
 Rhodes, Thomas, L. 18 June, 1730; S. 1740; R. W. 1746.
 Rowles, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1732.
 Righton, Samuel, L. 11 August, 1737.
 Roberts, Philip, L. 17 June, 1742; S. 1753.
 Rooke, Richard, L. 25 August, 1748; S. 1759; R. W. 1765; U. W. 1776; M. 1777.
 Reynolds, Robert, L. 19 March, 1767; S. 1773 f.; R. W. 1782 f.; U. W. 1793 f.; M. 1794 f.
 Robinson, George, L. 20 March, 1788; S. 1794 f.; R. W. 1802 f.; U. W. 1807; M. 1808; Died 7 September, 1834.
 Ruffin, Thomas, L. 14 October, 1790; S. 1795 f.; R. W. 1802, 1803; U. W. 1808; M. 1812 f.; Died 1819.
 Reeve, Joseph, L. 18 June, 1807; S. 1812 f.
 Reeve, William, L. 14 December, 1815; S. 1822 f.; R. W. 1833; Died 1834.
 Reeve, John, L. 19 March, 1818.
 Robinson, George, Junr., L. 18 March, 1819.
 Rains, John, L. 29 November, 1849; S. 1853 f.; R. W. 1862; U. W. 1867; M. 1868.
 Rainger, Apsley Chase, L. 23 June, 1870.
 Steward, Rowland, L. 12 June, 1694.*
 Sandys, Wm., L. 23 September, 1703.*
 Smythe, Thomas, R. W. 1460.
 Smallwode, Wm., R. W. 1462; U. W. 1465; M. 1469, 1477-1481, 1486.
 Sexteyn, William, R. W. 1476; U. W. 1479; M. 1482-1485, 1490-1491, 1496, 1502, 1503.
 Stode, John, U. W. 1527; M. 1530.
 Sherwyn, John, R. W. 1528; U. W. 1535, 1540; M. 1547.
 Smythe, Nicholas, U. W. 1538.
 Scot, Richard, R. W. 1562.
 Sherwyn, John, R. W. 1572; U. W. 1578.
 Smythe, Anthony, R. W. 1576 f.
 Straye, Ralph, R. W. 1578; U. W. 1582; M. 1587, 1590, 1594.
 Steward, John, R. W. 1590; M. 1600, 1603, 1608.
 Sheppard, Robert, R. W. 1602; U. W. 1607, 1613; M. 1619.
 Steventon, Richd., R. W. 1603; U. W. 1608, 1614.
 Singleton, Leonard, R. W. 1608; U. W. 1615, 1619.
 Smackergill, Wm., R. W. 1610.
 Smithe, Thomas, R. W. 1616; U. W. 1629; M. 1631, 1632.
 Staples, Richard, U. W. 1618; M. 1623.

* Written in pencil.

- Smith, George, U. W. 1623.
 Smith, Thomas, L. 12 August, 1669.
 Steward, Toby, R. W. 1616 f.; U. W. 1626; M. 1630.
 Seabright, Charles, L. 28 August, 1685.
 Sweeting, Henry, S. 1622; R. W. 1631; U. W. 1640; M. 1646.
 Skinn, John, S. 1679.
 Siar, William, S. 1625 f.; R. W. 1633; U. W. 1641.
 Sturt, Walter, L. 21 August, 1679.
 Steward, John, S. 1634; R. W. 1652 f.; U. W. 1658 f.; M. 1660 f.
 Seeling, John, R. W. 1656; U. W. 1662; M. 1665.
 Sweeting, John, Capt., R. W. 1653 f.; U. W. 1659; M. 1661.
 Steward, John, S. 1641; R. W. 1653 f.
 Silk, John, S. 1640 f.; R. W. 1652; U. W. 1655; M. 1658.
 Seeers, Roger, S. 1651.
 Sweeting, Charles, R. W. 1658 f.; U. W. 1663 f.; M. 1666 f.
 Scott, Benjamin, S. 1656 f.
 Smyth, George, S. 1660 f.; R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1672 f.
 Smith, John, S. 1656.
 Snow, Samuel, S. 1665 f.; R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1676 f.; M. 1681.
 Simkin, James, S. 1659.
 Smile, George, S. 1672 f.; R. W. 1672 f.; U. W. 1672 f.; M. 1672.
 Seddon, Charles, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1673 f.
 Shath, Thomas, S. 1680 f.
 Sweeting, Charles, L. 18 March, 1685; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1690 f.;
 U. W. 1690 f.; M. 1690 f.
 Stone, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1685;
 U. W. 1687, displaced 1690; M. 1692.
 Shackle, Thomas, L. 16 August, 1680; S. 1686; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W.
 1700; M. 1703 f.
 Smith, Thomas, L. 19 March, 1684; S. 1684; R. W. 1689; U. W.
 1696 f.; M. 1703.
 Smith, Anthony, L. 2 October, 1702.
 Smith, Richard, L. 6 March, 1684; S. 1688; R. W. 1696; U. W. 1702;
 M. 1705.
 Shermar, Richard, L. 18 March, 1685; S. 1693.
 Shorey, John, Colonel, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1698; R. W. 1712; U. W.
 1720.
 Silk, John, L. 19 June, 1694; S. 1700.
 Scattergood, Thomas, 15 August, 1709; S. 1714; R. W. 1733.
 Smalley, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1695; S. 1701.
 Smith, John, L. 15 August, 1709.
 Stiles, John, L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1703 f.; R. W. 1719; U. W. 1727;
 M. 1730.
 Shackle, Thomas, Junr., L. 19 June, 1701.

- Sewdley, Henry, L. 12 May, 1713; S. 1718; R. W. 1728; U. W. 1736; M. 1738.
- Stevens, Philip, L. 21 June, 1716.
- Savage, John, L. 19 June, 1714; S. 1721; R. W. 1729; U. W. 1739; M. 1741.
- Sweeting, Charles, L. 8 August, 1717.
- Spackman, James, L. 9 May, 1715; S. 1722; R. W. 1732; U. W. 1741; M. 1742.
- Stribblehill, Thomas, L. 13 May, 1693.
- Shorey, Bartho, L. 14 April, 1724; S. 1729; R. W. 1736 f.; U. W. 1746; M. 1747, 1749.
- Spring, Thomas, L. 27 May, 1714; S. 1720; chosen Beadle 1742; Died 1743.
- Spooner, Richard, L. 20 January, 1726; S. 1733; R. W. 1738 f.; U. W. 1748; M. 1749 f.; Dead 1761.
- Stanley, Francis, L. 21 June, 1722.
- Smith, Joseph, L. 28 September, 1699; S. 1706.
- Smith, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1728; S. 1737; R. W. 1741; U. W. 1753.
- Stevens, William, L. 7 August, 1729; S. 1710.
- Shorey, John, Junr., L. 22 June, 1708; S. 1711; R. W. 1725 f.
- Stevens, Thomas, L. 24 October, 1732.
- Slaughter, Richard, L. 15 March, 1732; S. 1742; R. W. 1746 f.
- Summers, John, L. 13 June, 1734; S. 1743; R. W. 1747; U. W. 1756; served and died.
- Strong, Francis, L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1746; R. W. 1751 f.; Dead 1784.
- Spateman, Samuel, L. 3 August, 1738; S. 1750; R. W. 1754 f.; U. W. 15 March, 1759; chosen Beadle 1759; Resigned 17 October, 1765; Dead 1768.
- Stafford, George, L. 19 June, 1740; S. 1753 f.
- Sharrock, Edmund, L. 23 September, 1742.
- Scattergood, Thomas, L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760; U. W. 1773; M. 1774, 1775.
- Sparrow, Francis, L. 23 February, 1746; S. excused.
- Sparkey, James, L. 16 June, 1748; Bankrupt, struck off by Order, 18 June, 1767, his Livery Fine being returned.
- Savage, John, L. 25 August, 1748; S. 1758.
- Spackman, Joseph, L. 21 June, 1753; S. 1761 f.
- Scatchard, Robert, L. 20 August, 1761; Dead 1766.
- Swanson, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1764; S. 1769 f.; R. W. 1777; Dead 1783.
- Scarlet, Samuel, L. 14 March, 1765; S. 1771 f.
- Sharwood, James, L. 22 June, 1769; S. 1776.
- Smith, George, L. 18 June, 1772; S. 1779 f.; R. W. 1786; U. W. 1794; M. 1795.

- Stevens, James, L. 9 June, 1774; S. 1781 f.
- Smith, Charles, L. 20 June, 1776; S. 1780; R. W. 1789; M. 1797 f.
- Spackman, James, L. 16 August, 1781; S. 1786; R. W. 1797; Livery Fine returned, struck out by Order of Court of 24 September, 1801.
- Spackman, Joseph, Jun., L. 21 October, 1784; Dead.
- Seabroke, Robert, L. 21 August, 1794; Dead.
- Smith, Isaac, L. 17 December, 1795; S. 1798 f.; R. W. 1805 f.; U. W. 1812; M. 1813; Died 1 February, 1856, aged 81 years.
- Shaw, James, L. 20 October, 1796; S. 1799 f.
- Swift, Cornelius, L. 20 January, 1796; S. 1798 f.; R. W. 1805 f.; U. W. 1813; M. 1814.
- Seawell, Edward, L. 22 June, 1797.
- Smith, William, L. 12 December, 1799; S. 1802 f.; Died February, 1849.
- Sansbry, John, L. 15 March, 1810.
- Seabrook, John, L. 19 March, 1812; S. 1819 f.; R. W. 1830; U. W. 1834; M. 1836; Died 15 December, 1839.
- Smith, Joseph, L. 17 June, 1813; S. 1818 f.; R. W. 1829; U. W. 1833; M. 1835; Died 17 April, 1849.
- Staples, Henry, L. 20 March, 1817; S. 1823 f.; Died 27 October, 1856, aged 64.
- Swift, William Cornelius, L. 21 August, 1817; S. 1824 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 14 June, 1827.
- Stanton, Robert, L. 15 October, 1818; S. 1829 f.; R. W. 1839 f.; Died 16 January, 1842.
- Stanton, James, L. 19 October, 1826; Died 11 March, 1835.
- Scott, Joseph, L. 1 February, 1827; S. 1837 f.; Died October, 1844.
- Smith, Robert Waller, L. 4 February, 1830; S. 1840 f.; Died 23 December, 1842, aged 34.
- Smith, Revd. Elijah, L. 24 September, 1840; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 22 July, 1847.
- Staples, John, L. 24 October, 1850; S. 1856 f.; R. W. 1867; U. W. 1870; M. 1871, 1876.
- Satchell, Timothy, L. 24 April, 1851; S. 1858 f.; Died 20 February, 1860, aged 46.
- Staples, Henry, Junior, L. 19 April, 1855; S. 1864 f.; R. W. 1874; U. W. 1877; M. 1878.
- Sawbridge, Charles, L. 23 February, 1860; S. 1865 f.; R. W. 1877; U. W. 1880; M. 1881; Chosen Clerk December, 1881.
- Smith, Joseph William, L. 24 October, 1861; S. 1869 f.; R. W. 1882.
- Sawbridge, Charles Walton, L. 20 October, 1881.
- Swift, Cornelius, L. 23 March, 1882.
- Short, William, L. 19 October, 1882.

- Turner, William.
 Thurgood, John, R. W. 1497; U. W. 1503, 1515; M. 1524, 1529.
 Tayllor, Richard, R. W. 1509; U. W. 1515, 1520; M. 1524, 1529.
 Taylor, Robert, R. W. 1535; U. W. 1542, 1547; M. 1551.
 Turner, Nicholas, R. W. 1561; U. W. 1606.
 Tompson, Richard, S. 1576.
 Thorogood, Nichs., S. 1634.
 Taylor, Abraham, S. 1651.
 Tough, Charles, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1680 f.
 Tanden, James, S. 1663 f.; R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1675 f.; M. 1679 f.
 Templeman, Thos., S. 1677; R. W. 1692 f.; U. W. 1695; M. 1697.
 Tauden, James, L. 9 September, 1680; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1700.
 Taylor, Thomas, L. 11 August, 1681; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1693 f.;
 U. W. 1700 f.; M. 1704, 1716.
 Turner, Stephen, L. 19 June, 1694.
 Trahern, Edwd., L. 28 August, 1685; R. W. 1685; R. W. 1700; U. W.
 1707; M. 1712, 1718.
 Tough, Charles, L. 15 August, 1689; R. W. 1705 f.
 Tidmarsh, Thomas, L. 1 May, 1691; R. W. 1707; U. W. 1717; M.
 1721.
 Teale, John, L. 14 January, 1685; S. 1690.
 Tilyard, Thomas, L. 2 October, 1702; S. 1711 f.
 Tidmarsh, John, L. 16 March, 1726; S. 1734 f.; R. W. 1739; U. W.
 1750; M. 1752.
 Tumberville, Dawbeny, L. 1 September, 1714; R. W. 1728 f.
 Taylor, Samuel, L. 20 March, 1734; S. 1743; R. W. 1748.
 Thompson, William, L. 3 August, 1738; Dead.
 Tysoe, John, L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1755 f.; R. W. 1761 f.; U. W.
 1774.
 Tysoe, James, L. 19 March, 1746; S. 1758 f.; R. W. 1764; Dead 1771.
 Tonkin, Mathew, L. 15 March, 1749; Dead.
 Tidmarsh, James, L. 11 October, 1750; Dead.
 Toms, Edward, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1768; U. W.
 1781; M. 1783; Dead 1801.
 Townsend, John, L. 21 June, 1754; S. 1761; R. W. 1769; U. W.
 1782; M. 1784.
 Thomas, Walter, L. 10 February, 1756.
 Taylor, George, L. 21 June, 1770; S. 1777; R. W. 1783; U. W. 1805;
 Dead.
 Towers, Robert, L. 14 December, 1786; S. 1793 f.; R. W. 1800; U. W.
 1806; M. 1807.
 Tovey, William, L. 13 December, 1787; S. 1793 f.; R. W. 1801;
 U. W. 1805; Dead.
 Toulminge, George, L. 20 June, 1805; Struck out by Order of Court,

- his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 15 June, 1820.
- Towers, John Green, L. 14 December, 1809; S. 1815 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 14 March, 1837; Died 16 June, 1849, aged 70.
- Townsend, George Herbert, L. 15 March, 1810.
- Turner, Wm. Robt, L. 14 December, 1815; S. 1822 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 19 March, 1846.
- Taylor, Willm. Gardner, L. 19 August, 1819; S. 1829 f.; R. W. 1839; U. W. 1842; M. 1842; Died 6 December, 1869.
- Taylor, Ebenezer, L. 7 February, 1822; S. 1833 f.; R. W. 1844; U. W. 1846; M. 1847; Died 21 October, 1851, aged 73 years.
- Townend, James Hamilton, L. 20 December, 1849; S. 1854 f.; R. W. 1863; U. W. 1868; M. 1869; Died 1881.
- Townend, Thomas, the Younger, L. 25 October, 1860; S. 1867 f.; R. W. 1879; U. W. 1882; M. 1883.
- Townend, Arthur Powell, L. 25 October, 1860; S. 1867 f.; R. W. 1880; U. W. 1883; M. 1884.
- Tatham, Henry Edward, L. 20 November, 1862; S. 1874 f.
- Townend, James Hamilton, L. 20 November, 1862; S. 1875 f.
- Townend, Henry, L. 22 January, 1863; S. 1876 f.
- Townend, Chas. Hamilton, L. 19 January, 1865; S. 1879 f.
- Townend, Harry, L. 25 February, 1869.
- Townend, Fredk. James, L. 24 November, 1870.
- Townend, Walter, L. 20 May, 1875.
- Townend, Frank Hamilton, L. 1881.
- Townend, Arthur, L. 20 April, 1882.
- Ubly, Edward, L. 24 March, 1727.
- Ubly, Thomas, L. 1751.
- Vile, Thomas, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1675.
- Vincent, John, L. 28 August, 1685.
- Vernon, Richard, S. 1650.
- Vaughan, John, L. 23 June, 1768; S. 1774 f.; R. W. 1780; U. W. 1791; M. 1792; Died 1807.
- Whitehead, John, R. W. 1463, 1470; U. W. 1475.
- Walker, Nicholas, R. W. 1465; U. W. 1473.
- Wilbey, William, R. W. 1467; U. W. 1471, 1474, 1484; M. 1487, 1494, 1498.
- Walsh, Walter, R. W. 1483; U. W. 1486, 1489.
- Wilson, John, R. W. 1496; U. W. 1502.
- Wynsley, John, R. W. 1525.
- Wille, Nicholas, U. W. 1534.
- Whytbe, Thomas, S. 1551.

- Wood, Robert, S. 1551.
 Williamson, Richd., S. 1553.
 Wargnyer, Richard, S. 1561.
 Wood, Thomas, S. 1570; R. W. 1580; U. W. 1586, 1590; M. 1592, 1596.
 Wandsworth, Thos., S. 1575; R. W. 1585.
 Waddoce, Thos., R. W. 1549; U. W. 1554; M. 1565.
 Wood, William, S. 1580; R. W. 1589.
 Walker, John, S. 1617.
 White, S. 1640.
 Wescott, Henry, S. 1640; R. W. 1653.
 Wood, John, Dr. of Divinity, M. 1612, 1618.
 Wycherley, Thos., R. W. 1613; U. W. 1622; M. 1626, 1627.
 Wiggin, Henry, L. 1 May, 1690.
 White, Joseph, S. 1658.
 Willett, Richard, U. W. 1666 f.
 Withers, William, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.
 Westcott, William, S. 1652; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1668 f.; M. 1668 f.
 White, William, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1683 f.
 Waltham, Tho., R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1669 f.
 Withers, William, S. 20 February, 1692.
 Webb, Christopher, R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1669 f.
 Woodford, John, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1679 f.
 Wood, Robert, L. 20 August, 1678; S. 1684; R. W. 1691; U. W. 1697 f. 1698; M. 1701.
 Withebred, Richard, S. 1678 f.
 Watterer, Thomas, L. 17 June, 1686; S. 1693; R. W. 1701; U. W. 1709.
 Woodward, Robert, L. 28 September, 1699.
 Webb, Joseph, L. 7 June, 1695; S. 1701; R. W. 1715; U. W. 1723 f.; M. 1726.
 Witter, Samuel, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1682.
 Warkman, Richd., L. 1 September, 1710; S. 1716; R. W. 1727.
 Webb, Richard, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1699.
 Whitaker, Benjamin, L. 4 June, 1695; S. 1712.
 White, Richard, L. 20 June, 1695; S. 1702; R. W. 1717; U. W. 1725; M. 1729; Beadle 1744; Dyed 1750.
 Wichcomb, Thomas, L. 9 March, 1697.
 Whittle, Francis, L. 13 December, 1726; S. 1731; R. W. 1738 f.
 Welford, James, L. 21 March, 1727; S. 1736; R. W. 1740; U. W. 1752; M. 1754; Dead 1773.
 Withers, Benjamin, L. 18 June, 1730.
 Westwood, Joseph, L. 19 December, 1706; Dead.

- Watts, John, L. 24 March, 1736; S. 1748; R. W. 1750 f.; U. W. 1758; M. 1760.
- Wingod, Joseph, L. 1739; S. 1752 f.; R. W. 1757; U. W. 1766; M. 1767.
- White, William, L. 23 June, 1743.
- Wright, John, L. 23 June, 1743.
- Wood, William, L. 21 March, 1744.
- Watts, John, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. 1779; M. 1780.
- Wynn, John, L. 20 June, 1754; S. 1763; R. W. 1772 f.
- Wingod, John, L. 16 December, 1756; S. 1766; Died 1784.
- Wellford, John, L. 10 March, 1760; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.; U. W. 1787; M. 1788.
- White, William, L. 22 August, 1765; S. 1772; Dead 1783.
- Wright, William, L. 18 June, 1772.
- Wright, Hennan, L. 25 September, 1783; S. 1789; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 23 March, 1820; Died 15 May, 1831.
- Wood, Henry, L. 14 December, 1786.
- Weaver, Willm, L. 15 October, 1801; S. 1803 f.*
- Wakefield, John, L. 16 March, 1809; S. 1815 f.; R. W. 1826; Died 1828.
- Witte, Ludgwig, L. 19 October, 1815; S. 1821 f.
- Walker, William, L. 24 September, 1818; S. 1828 f.; Died 22 September, 1849.*
- Wittich, John Christian, L. 15 June, 1820; S. 1830 f.; R. W. 1841; U. W. 1843; M. 1844; Died 31 August, 1854.
- Windeyer, Archibald Charles, L. 6 May, 1824.
- Way, Thomas Benjamin, L. 23 March, 1826; S. 1837; R. W. 1847; U. W. 1850; M. 1851.
- Wildash, George, L. 7 February, 1828; Died 17 January, 1878.
- Walker, William George, L. 10 December, 1829; Died 23 November, 1839.
- Way, Thomas Edward, L. 20 January, 1859; S. 1864 f.; R. W. 1875; U. W. 1878; M. 1879.
- Way, George Francis, L. 23 July, 1863; S. 1877 f.
- Wildash, Thomas, L. 20 December, 1866; S. 1881 f.
- York, Edward, L. 18 March, 1735; S. 1764; R. W. 1772; Died 1776.
- Yates, Lawrence, L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1757; Died 1774.
- Yates, Richard, L. 4 July, 1777; S. 1783; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 17 June, 1824.
- Yates, George, L. 13 December, 1838; S. 1844 f.; R. W. 1854; U. W. 1858; M. 1857; Died 1881.

* These names have been struck out.

SECTION XI.

TOUCH PLATES AT PEWTERERS' HALL.

By the especial permission of the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers, we are able to give facsimiles of some 200 touches, and to describe the whole of the remaining touches (about 1,168 in all), which appear on the five touch plates still remaining in the possession of the Company. These plates, which are of copper, and are about 18 inches in length, by 12 inches in breadth, are unique and most valuable, and must always form the foundation of any work dealing with pewterers' marks.

In making this transcript, the touches have been illustrated or described as they run in horizontal lines from left to right. This is probably the way in which they were originally impressed, because when a mark has been repeated the touches have been struck side by side.

Facsimiles of these touch plates are contained in the "History of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers," by Charles Welch, F.S.A. (Blades East and Blades, 23, Abchurch Lane, E.C., £2 2s.); and they are also issued by the same publishers in a convenient form, without letterpress, at 5s.

FIRST TOUCH PLATE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	R. L. Probably ROBERT LUCAS. Steward, 1651. Renter Warden, 1659. Upper Warden, 1664. Master, 1667.
	JOHN SILKE. Renter Warden, 1652. Upper Warden, 1655. Master, 1658.
Initials above some device, perhaps two vases, in small beaded circle.	A. M. ? ANTHONY MAYORS. Renter Warden, 1667. Upper Warden, 1668.
	N. K. Probably NICHOLAS KELKE. Upper Warden, 1663. Master, 1665, 1681, 1686.
	T. H. ? THOMAS HAWARD. Renter Warden, 1658. Upper Warden, 1664. Master, 1666.
	[THEO]PHILUS READING. Struck, 1688. See HISTORY OF THE PEW- TEERERS' COMPANY, by Welch, Vol. II., p. 158.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A bird, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.     	R. M. 63. ? RALPH MARSH. Renter Warden, 1657. Upper Warden, 1662. Master, 1665. W. G. ? WILLIAM GRAINGER. Steward, 1620. Renter Warden, 1628. Upper Warden, 1638. I. F.* ? JOHN FULLHAM. Steward, 1613. Renter Warden, 1622. Upper Warden, 1633. Master, 1637, 1642. * This touch, with lion rampant, leopard's head crowned, and buckle, in three small stamps, appears on a paten at East Norton Church, Co. Leicester. A. F. ? ANDREW FULLHAM. Renter Warden, 1614. S. I. T. D. Probably THOMAS DICK- INSON. Livery, 1667.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A rose-en-soleil, beneath crown, and between letters, in shaped outline. Six flowers, between the rays of an estoile, with initials, in small beaded ellipse.	N. K. 1663. S. B. I. L. ? JOHN LEESON. Livery, 1689.
 A fleur de lys, beneath crown and initials, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	E. SONNANT. I. TAUDIN. JAMES TAUDEN. Livery, 1680. Renter Warden, 1700. T. H. ? THOMAS HICKS. Livery, 1676. Master, 1698.
 	FRA. LEA. FRANCIS LEA. Livery, 1664. JO. INGLES. 1671. JONATHAN INGLES, A member of the Company, who was fined for not serving the various offices.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A mermaid, with initials, in very small beaded circle.	I. H. ? ISAAC HADLEY. Livery, 1668.
A spray of roses, above initials, in small beaded circle.	C. S. ? CHARLES SEABRIGHT. Livery, 1685.
Some small object between initials, and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	I. L. 63. ? JOHN LEE. Livery, 1669.
Initials above date, in small beaded circle.	W. C. 1663. ? WILLIAM CROPP. Livery, 1667.
A female figure standing, between initials and date, in small beaded ellipse.	W. A. 63. ? WILLIAM AUSTYN. Livery, 1667.
An ivy bush or tree, between initials, in beaded circle.	W. I. ? WILLIAM JACKSON. Livery, 1668.
A crook beneath crown, and between initials and date, in beaded circle.	R. L. 1657. ? ROBERT LOCK. Livery, 1692.
Two naked boys, beneath sun in splendour, date between figures, and initials on either side, in beaded circle.	R. H. 64. ? RICHARD HEATH. Livery, 1676. Steward, 1682. Upper Warden, 1694. Master, 1699.
An interlaced knot, between initials, and beneath foliage, in beaded ellipse.	H. P. ? HENRY PIGHT. Livery, 1678.
A thistle on stalk, in beaded circle, with initials and date.	L. F. 166—.
An eel or serpent, enclosing initials and date, in small beaded circle.	T. C. 63.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A griffin's head erased and initials, in shaped outline. A unicorn, with small rose by his fore foot, a pellet above his nose, and initial above his back, in beaded circle. A griffin's head erased beneath star, above date, and between initials, in beaded circle. A star between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle. A fountain, between initials, in beaded ellipse. A wheat sheaf, between initials, in beaded circle.  A pomegranate, between initials, in small beaded ellipse. A pomegranate, in very small ellipse. An hour glass, between initials, in small beaded circle.	I. C. ? JEREMIAH COLE. Livery, 1692. G. A. ? S. A. 66. ? SAMUEL ATTLEY. Livery, 1667. B. E. 1664. T. F. R. M. ? RICHARD MASON. Livery, 1667. Renter Warden, 1679. WILLIAM BVRTON. Steward, 1668. Renter Warden, 1675. Upper Warden, 1680. Master, 1685. F. L. Probably a smaller touch of Francis Lea, see page 160. Probably another touch of Francis Lea. P. D. ? PETER DUFFIELD. Livery, 1697.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A spray of leaves, between initials, in beaded ellipse. A bird, above initials, in small beaded ellipse. A crown, between initials, and above two crescents in beaded circle. A bell between initials in large beaded ellipse.	C. B. W. A. ? WILLIAM AYLIFE. Livery, 1667. I. H. ? JOSEPH HOPKINS. Livery, 1667. T. B. ? THOMAS BATTESON. Livery, 1667.
 A windmill, beneath initials and between 16 and 40, in plain octagon. Above is scratched the date 1610.	R. H. 56. ? RALPH HULLS. Renter Warden, 1671. Upper Warden, 1677. Master, 1682. N. M. 1640.
 A cock, beneath crown, with initial in beaded circle. A spread eagle, with two heads, between initials, and beneath date, in small beaded circle. A head, full face crowned, between initials, in small beaded circle.	T. S. ? THOMAS STONE. Livery, 1667. Renter Warden, 1685. Upper Warden, 1687, 1690. Master, 1692. C. S. E. 63. I. C. ? JOHN COWSEY. Livery, 1667.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lion and a lamb lying down together, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	D. I. ? DANIEL INGOLE. Livery, 1667. Renter Warden, 1681. Upper Warden, 1688.
A cock, between initials, and beneath date, in beaded circle.	W. W. 55. ? WILLIAM WESTCOTT. A member of the Company, who was fined for not serving the various offices.
On a shield, three pears between initials in beaded circle.	H. B.
A talbot passant turned to sinister, beneath initial, in very small beaded circle.	L.
A hand grasping an anchor, in beaded circle.	L. A.
A lion rampant, between initials, in small beaded circle.	C. T. ? CHARLES TOUGH. Livery, 1667.
Two voided lozenges, in pale between initials and date, in beaded circle.	W. M. 1666. ? WILLIAM MATHEWS. Steward, 1676. Upper Warden, 1686. Master, 1689.
A man standing beneath a tree between initials in beaded ellipse.	W. A. ? WILLIAM ADAMS. Livery, 1668. Upper Warden, 1671.
A portcullis beneath crown, sword and initials, and between two mullets and date, in beaded ellipse.	H. C. 66. ? HUMPHREY COCK. A member of the Company, who was fined for not serving the various offices.
A plough share, beneath initials and above star in small beaded circle.	H. I.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A sword, hilt to base, beneath crown, and between initials, in small beaded circle. A shield, charged with a cinque-foil, between palm branches, and beneath ducal crown, name above in scroll almost illegible, the whole in plain ellipse. Illegible device, between initials in beaded circle. A crescent beneath initials in beaded circle.	E. H. ? EDWARD HAWKES. Livery, 1667. PETER ? T. C. F. G.
	W. B. ? WILLIAM BLAGRAVE. Livery, 1664.
A boar, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	I. B. 65. ? JOHN BATEMAN. Steward, 1653. Renter Warden, 1663. Upper Warden, 1668. Master, 1670.
Initials above date in very small beaded circle.	W. I. 1666. ? WILLIAM JONES. Steward, 1666, 1667. Renter Warden, 1671. Upper Warden, 1676.
Initials above an estoile issuing out of a crescent, in shaped outline.	W. M. ? WHELER MILTON. Steward, 1650.
A pellet above initials and beneath date in very small beaded circle.	T. S. 1663. ? THOMAS SHATH.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A sword, hilt to base, between initials, in very small beaded circle. A spray of leaves, between initials and above date, in very small beaded circle. Large initials, above date, with spray of leaves in background, in beaded circle. Father Time with scythe and hour glass, between initials, in beaded ellipse. A demi male figure winged, with initial, in beaded circle. A pelican in her piety above date and with initial in beaded circle. Two thistles, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle. Three roses between initials, in small beaded circle. A spray of stalks and fruit between initials in small beaded circle. An antelope's head within a crown, between initials, in beaded ellipse. On a wreath, a fox's head erased, between initials, in small beaded ellipse.	VINCENT SILK. W. W. W. P. 63. ? WILLIAM PETTIVER. Renter Warden, 1674. Upper Warden, 1679. W. P. 1655. W. E. C. W. 164—. W. W. 1662. A. W. T. V. W. D. ? WILLIAM DOVESON. Livery 1667. T. B.

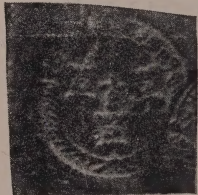
MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A dolphin, above initials, in small beaded circle.	S. M.
A harp, between initials, in beaded circle.	R. A.
On a wreath, an arm erect, the hand grasping a heart, between initials crowned, in beaded circle.	T. M.
A bird volant, beneath a sun and initials, in small beaded circle.	T. B.
	I. N.
Cross keys between initials, in very small beaded circle.	F. M.
A knot between initials, in very small beaded circle.	T. L.
A key in pale, between initials, in very small beaded circle.	I. I.
	GRADATIM. A. L.
A key and hook in saltire, with initials and date, in very small beaded circle.	I. A. ? 63.
Some animal (indistinct) in very small beaded circle.	
A cockatrice on cap of estate, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	R. S.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two rabbits or hares sejant, between initials, in beaded circle.	R. M.
A crown, beneath a Pegasus (head and wings), above thistle, and between initials, in beaded ellipse.	B. C.
A sleeved arm erect, the hand grasping a bundle of rods, between initials and beneath date in beaded circle.	A. F. 1646.
A bull's head, beneath two stars, and between names, in beaded circle.	JOHN BULL. A member of the Company, fined for not serving as steward, 1676.
Three hearts, one and two, with initials, beneath large crown, within palm branches, in plain ellipse.	H. H. ? HUMPHREY HYATT. Livery, 1681.
A strake with fret, or a checker-board, between initials and above date, in beaded circle.	I. H. 1663.
	S. P.
Two keys in saltire, wards in base, between initials, in very small beaded shield.	P. H.
Two rods in saltire, between initials, and above date in very small diamond.	F. I. 66.
A key in pale, between initials and date, in plain shield.	I. I. 68.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	P. P. 1668. ? PETER PRIEST. Livery, 1667.
Initials beneath date in small beaded shield.	W. L. 1668. ? WILLIAM LANGFORD. Livery, 1679.
	T. V. SPES EST. ? THOMAS VILE. Livery, 1669. Steward, 1675.
Initials, beneath 16, and above 68, in very small beaded circle.	W. D. 1668.
A peacock in his pride, between initials and above date, in very small beaded circle.	B. B. 68.
A spread eagle with two heads, between initials and beneath date in small beaded circle.	G. R. 68.
A rose between initials beneath 16 and above 68, in small beaded circle.	T. S. 1668.
A spray of leaves, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	W. P. 68.
A crook and key in saltire, between initials and date, in small pointed shield.	I. H. 68.
A hand grasping a crook, between initials and date, in very small diamond.	W. A. ? 68.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A fleur de lys, between date and initials, in small beaded circle.	W. D. 63.
A lion rampant, between initials, in beaded circle.	S. V.
A hammer, between initials, beneath crown, and above date, in small beaded circle.	I. I. 1666.
A wool sack, above initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	I. R. 63.
A rose slipped, between initials, and beneath two mullets in beaded circle.	W. —.
A sun in splendour, between initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	I. S. 1663.
A lion rampant, facing a thistle, beneath initials in beaded circle.	I. A.
A portcullis, beneath initials, in small beaded ellipse.	R. H.
	THOMAS TEMPLEMAN. Steward, 1677. Upper Warden, 1695. Master, 1697.
A double knot, between initials, beneath crown and within palm branches.	S. L.
Initials above date in small beaded circle.	H. F. 1668.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A bird bolt in pale, between initials, in small beaded circle. A stag's head coupé, between date and initials, in beaded circle. A globe, with the signs of the zodiac, within names, in beaded circle. A pair of scissors half opened, between initials in beaded circle.	T. E. E. N. R. T. 68. WILLIAM HALL. I. T.
 A collier, or man bearing a sack, within names, in beaded circle. A thistle, between initials, in small beaded circle. A heart transfixed by two arrows, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle. A closed helmet, between initials, in small beaded circle.	I. H. RICHARD COLLIER. Livery, 1669. I. C. L. D. 1668. R. M.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A fleur de lys, between initials, in beaded circle. A crown above date, in small pointed shield, with beaded outline. A pelican in her piety, between initials, and beneath crescent, in beaded circle. A pear, between initials, in small beaded circle.	L. DYER.* LONDINI. LAWRANCE DYER. Steward, 1657. Upper Warden, 1669. Master, 1675. * This touch appears on a plate at Stoughton Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, "London," a rose, and in three small shaped squares, lion passant, leopard's head crowned and a lily. I. K. 77. F. P. W. P.
 (This touch is struck twice.) A swan, with wings raised, above initials in beaded circle.	CHRIS. RAPER. CHRISTOPHER RAPER. Livery, 1676. Steward, 1680. Renter Warden, 1687, 1688. Upper Warden, 1692. Master, 1694. C. N.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 On a wreath a demi lion rampant, between palm branches, beneath names in scroll surmounted by a crown in irregular outline. Initials in monogram, between two cinquefoils, in small beaded circle. In a shield, on a wreath a greyhound's head erased, beneath crown, between palm branches, above are traces of the maker's name, and the word <i>London</i>, the whole in ellipse. A castle between initials, in beaded circle. A large open crown, and plough, with initials between, within palm branches, in plain ellipse. A maiden head crowned, between initials, in beaded circle.  A lotus flower, between initials, in small beaded circle.	JOHN BURTON. NICH. HUN[TON.] NICHOLAS HUNTON. Livery, 1667. Steward, 1670. C. H. LONDON. T. D. ? TIMOTHY DRINKWATER. Livery, 1676. T. A. F. C. R. A. C. R.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Bust of a fat boy, between initials, and beneath date, in beaded circle. A bird perched on a trumpet, between palm branches, and beneath name in scroll, in ellipse. Some illegible touch. Three roses, between initials, in small beaded circle. A bugle-horn, with star, between initials, in small beaded circle.  A fleur de lys, beneath star, and between initials in very small pointed shield, with beaded edge. A stork, beneath initials and above date in small beaded circle. Neptune, with his trident, riding on a sea horse, beneath initials in beaded circle. A skull beneath a crown, and between initials each crowned, in ellipse. St. George and the dragon, between palm branches, and beneath initials in ellipse. Venus on a shell on the waves, between initials and date, in very small beaded ellipse.	I. M. 68. C. HOOPER. A. W. A second impression of the stamp on page 166. I. G. IERE. LOADER. JEREMIAH LOADER. E. G. R. P. 71. H. N. R. B. W. H. R. W. 69.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A sleeved arm couped erect, the hand grasping a scroll, within names in beaded circle. An ostrich, beneath initials, and within palm branches, in plain ellipse. Some small object, above initials, and between date, in very small circle. A well, with windlass, between initials, in beaded circle. 	DAVID BODDEN. G. C. R. S. 69. R. I. W. SMITH. LONDON.
On a shield, a sun beneath a crown, between palm branches, names above in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse. T above W, between date and five stars, in dotted octagon with concave sides.  On a shield, three crowns between palm branches, and beneath crown, names above in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse. An open sinister hand erect, between initials and beneath crown, in beaded circle.	WILLIAM PAXTON. Livery, 1676. Steward, 1681. Master, 1696. T. W. 70. I. I. 1670. JOHN WOOD POTT. I. C.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two sceptres in saltire, with bird, between initials, beneath crown and above date.	T. H. 1670.
A saltire between initials in very small lozenge.	E. H.
An illegible device in shield, between palm branches, names above in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	ROGER ———
The worm of a still, between initials, in small beaded circle.	I. S.
A large crown, above initials, in beaded circle.	R. G.
A lion passant on a shield, between palm branches, names above in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	THOMAS TAYLOR. Livery, 1681. Master, 1704, 1716.
A sun in splendour rising from clouds, between initials in small beaded circle.	I. C.
	JOSEPH PARKER. Steward, 1679.
A closed helmet between initials, and beneath date, in very small pointed shield, with beaded outline.	D. B. 1670.
Three fleur de lys, between palm branches, beneath names in scroll under crown, in large beaded circle.	B. VOKINS.
A roe buck, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	L. R.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A hand extended grasping a thistle, between palm branches, beneath names in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.  A hammer, between initials, and above harp, in beaded ellipse. Three trees, beneath initials, in beaded circle.  A bird beneath crescent and initials and between palm branches, in plain ellipse. A flaming heart, beneath crown, and between initials in small beaded circle. Name on scroll, beneath crown, and above mitre between palm branches, in large beaded circle. 	LEWIS GREEN. B. E. I. N. I. G. E. D. 1672. S. W. I. B. I. WIDDOWES. R. H.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A shepherd holding his crook, with sheep and dog, between initials, in beaded circle.  A hand extended grasping a fleur de lys, between palm branches, beneath names in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse. A harp, beneath initials in small beaded ellipse. The device of the eagle and child, beneath name and date in scrolls, and between palm leaves, in plain ellipse. A palm tree, between initials, in beaded circle. A dove, bearing an olive branch, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded ellipse. 	W. R. THO. HVNT. IONAS BOTHWELL. S. W. IOHN ALLEN. ANNO 1671. Livery, 1679. Upper Warden, 1697. E. L. S. I. 71. RO. WOOD. ROBERT WOOD. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1691. Upper Warden, 1698. Master, 1701.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Father Time, with scythe and hour glass, between initials, in beaded ellipse. Indistinct, perhaps child and dog, beneath names and address in scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse. A heart, between palm branches and initials, and beneath crown, in beaded ellipse.  A Cupid with bow and arrow, between palm branches, beneath name in curved scroll, in plain ellipse. A dolphin embowed, between palm branches, above initials in monogram, and beneath date and crown, in plain ellipse. A large pellet, between initials, and beneath crown, in small beaded circle. A grasshopper, beneath names in scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse. 	I. P. EDWARD RELFE. LONDON. W. M. WILL. HOWARD. WILLIAM HAWARD or HAWORD. Renter Warden, 1693. Upper Warden, 1700. Master, 1702. W. ADKINSON. C. C. 1672. L. W. RALPH HOLLS. MABB ERLE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A pink, between initials and date, in very small beaded circle. A mowed snake on shield, beneath names on scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse. An arrow and key in pale, between initials, and above date, in small heart, with beaded outline. Figure of Samson grasping two pillars, beneath names in curve, the whole in floriated ellipse.	T. R. 1672. CHARING CROSSE. P. L. 72. RIC. MODSON. S. Q. DANIEL MASON.
 A man's or bull's head, in very small beaded circle. Three hearts, one and two, between initials, and within palm branches, and beneath crown, the whole in plain ellipse. A hand grasping a crook, between date and initials, in very small pointed shield.	ROBERT GREGGE. 1673. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1683. G. H. M. W. 73.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A tulip-flower, between initials and date, in very small beaded circle. Three fleur de lys, between initials, and within palm branches, and beneath a crown on a cushion, in large beaded circle.  	JOHN REDSHAW. C. R. 74. W. S. B. T. THO. SKIN. 73. LONDON.
A pair of scales, beneath initials, in small beaded circle. An alembic and bell, in beaded circle. A man standing behind a tun holding a bunch of grapes and hammer, between palm branches, and beneath names in plain ellipse.	I. W. THO. MIDDLETON?

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A shield bearing three piles, beneath names in scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse. A griffin's head erased, beneath crown, and between palm branches, some indistinct words above, the whole in ellipse. A cross pattée, between initials and date, in small beaded circle. A fruit tree, between initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle. A wheat sheaf, between two stars and beneath crown, within a double beaded ellipse containing names.	JAMES TREW. EGERTON BRYAM. —ARD S—YD. H. Q. 1674. I. S. 74. SAMVEL HAND.
 Indistinct, apparently a seal with a fish on his back, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse. A mill on stream, with wheel, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	THOMAS RIDDING. Livery, 1685. Renter Warden, 1697. FRA. DURNFORD. F. M.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
  A cat, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse. An elephant's head erased, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse. An acorn, between initials, and beneath crown, in beaded octagon. A ship, in front of an anchor, between initials, and beneath <i>London</i> in curved scroll, in beaded ellipse. A boar's head coupé, above initials, in very small beaded circle. A hare courant, above initials, between palm branches, and beneath <i>London</i> in scroll, in plain ellipse. A duck, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	I. IACOMB. JOSIAH JACOMB. Livery, 1669. Steward. 1675. JOHN LEESON. LONDINI. Livery, 1663. Upper Warden, 1675. Master, 1680. HENRY PRATT. T. SAVNDERS. W. A. H. H. LONDON. H. F. S. F. LONDON. I. E. 75.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A hare courant, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, and above date, in beaded octagon. A tun, above initials, and beneath date, in very small beaded octagon. A spray of leaves, between initials, and above date, in very small beaded diamond. A phoenix, between palm branches, and beneath names in scroll, in plain ellipse.	GEORGE HALE. 1675. F. W. 75. C. T. 75. WILL. ONLY.
	JOHN RAWLINSON. LONDINI.
Two stars, between initials in very small beaded circle.	I. K.
A globe on a stand, with names and date round, in beaded circle.	JOHN SNOBELL. 1675.
	JOHN SMITH. 1657. Steward, 1656.
Three horse shoes, between initials and date, in beaded circle.	H. I. 75.
A stag tripping, between palm branches, and beneath names (indistinct) and <i>London</i> in scrolls, in ellipse.	—ON. LONDON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A man on horseback, between names, and <i>Charing Cross</i>, in four curved scrolls. 	JOHN TEAL. CHARING CROSS. Livery, 1685. Steward, 1690. JOHN HVLLS. LONDINI.* Livery, 1685. Master, 1709. * This touch, with L crowned in shaped shield, appears on a plate at Saxelby Church, Co. Leicester.
An antelope's head couped, between initials, and above date, in beaded circle.	E. I. 1675.
A pomegranate, between initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	T. S. 1675.
A pomegranate, between initials and above date, in very small beaded circle. This is similar to but smaller than the last touch.	T. S. 1675.
	THO. KING. 167— THOMAS KING. Livery, 1681. Steward, 1687.
A wrench, beneath initials and above date, in small roped circle. 	O. R. 76. FRA. KNIGHT. FRANCIS KNIGHT. Livery, 1685. Steward, 1692.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two cocks respectant, between palm branches, beneath crown, and name and <i>Londini</i> in scrolls, in plain ellipse.	I. COX. LONDINI.
Three tulips, beneath initials and above date in beaded circle.	T. R. 76.
On a small shield, a lozenge between initials and date.	A. R. 76.
A winged griffin, between palm branches and beneath names in scrolls, in irregular ellipse.	HELLEN MORSE?
	G. C. 1676.
A key in pale, between initials and four lozenges, in small beaded circle.	T. G.
On a crowned shield between palm branches, a lion's head erased, between initials, with date on crown, the whole in plain ellipse.	H. B. 1676.
A key in pale, between initials and date, in very small beaded shield.	D. H. 76.
On small shield, between palm shoots, the arms of the City of London, beneath initials in small beaded circle.	I. G.
A branching tree, between, initials, and above date in small beaded circle.	P. H. 76.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A heart on an anchor between, initials, in small beaded circle. Three tuns, between palm branches, and beneath names and date in curved scrolls, in irregular ellipse. A castle, between initials, beneath mullet, and above date, in small beaded circle. Three fleur de lys, and the same number of stars, between palm branches, beneath names in scroll, in plain ellipse. Three trees, one and two, above initials, in beaded circle. A peacock in his pride, between palm branches, beneath names in scrolls, in plain ellipse. A hand holding a quill pen, beneath initials, and above date, in beaded circle. 	THO. DEACON. G. V. JOSEPH FENTON. LONDON. 76. I. P. 76. T. CVTLER. H. L. WILL. HVRST. H. P. 1677. L. ADAMS.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A beacon, between initials and date, in small plain circle. Some small object, between initials and date, in very small diamond.	T. H. 1676. I. I. 77.
	ROBERT MORSE. LONDON. Livery, 1709.
Two keys in saltire, wards in chief, above initials in small beaded circle.	I. H.
	MOSES WEST. LONDON.
A goat, between six stars and initials, and above <i>London</i>, in beaded circle.	R. T. LONDON.
A crown, between two crossed plumes of ostrich feathers, beneath names in beaded scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	TO. SHARL.
	SA. MABBS. LONDON. Livery, 1685.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two trefoils joined by a loop, in pale, between initials, and date, in very small beaded diamond. A maiden head crowned, between initials, in beaded circle. Initials, with some indistinct marks, in beaded ellipse.	W. W. 77. I. P. W. K.
A star of eight points, between initials, date above and beneath, in small beaded diamond. 	R. D. 1677. IO. CASTLE. LONDON.
A man standing, in a grove of trees, between palm branches, names above and some indistinct word below, in curved scrolls. 	ED. GROVES. ? LONDON. IO. DOVE. JOHN DOVE. Livery, 1684. Renter Warden, 1703. Upper Warden, 1713.
A crown, above initials and date, in very small beaded shield. A two handled pot, beneath star and initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	T. T. 77. I. L. 1678.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 Three stars above and one between initials, above date, in small beaded circle. A bishop's mitre, between palm branches, with Christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	DA. BARTON. DANIEL BARTON. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1692. Upper Warden, 1699. I. W. 1678. JOHN STRIBLEHILL. RICHARD SMITH. 1677. Livery, 1684. Steward, 1688. Renter Warden, 1696. Upper Warden, 1702. Master, 1705.
 On a crowned shield, between palm branches, a lion or talbot passant, names above in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.  A spread eagle with two heads, beneath a crown, between palm branches, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse. A fox carrying off a goose, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	HENRY HATCH. ROB. LOCK. 1678. Livery, 1692. THOMAS LEACH. I. C.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two angels, with swords guarding the Tree of Life, in double beaded octagon, containing names and date.	FRA. PARADICE. 78.
Two teazles, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	IONAT. BONKIN.
Probably a trivet, between palm branches, Christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM MORS.
A skull and cross bones, between initials, in beaded circle, on the upper edge of which is a porcupine.	F. L.
	W. V. 78.
A fleur de lys, beneath initials, and between date, in very small beaded shield.	I. N. 76.
A windmill, between initials, in beaded circle.	R. E.* * This touch appears on a plate at Hose Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, rose crowned, and in four small shapes, R. E., leopard's face, lion passant, and buckle.
A winged Pagasus, above initials, in beaded circle.	W. G.
A horse passant, between initials, beneath crown, and above date, in beaded circle.	H. P.? 1678.
Perhaps the Royal Exchange, above initials, in beaded circle.	C. R.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A maiden's head crowned, above dagger, and between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse. Three roundels, between initials, in small beaded circle. A cross florée, between initials and date, in very small scallop edged diamond. A lion passant, above some indistinct letters in monogram, between palm branches, in beaded circle.	IER. COLE. I. P. R. E. 78. ?
 On a wreath, a belled hawk, beneath crown, between initials, and with date, in beaded circle. A fleur de lys, between date and initials, in small beaded circle. Initials in monogram, within a frame of ostrich feathers crossed and tied, in plain circle. A wheat sheaf, beneath crown, and between palm branches, names above in curved scroll. A hand bell, between initials, and above date in small beaded circle. Initials within some device, perhaps a coiled snake, in small beaded circle.	DAN. BLACKWELL. F. F. 79. W. P. 79. I. B. ? S. KIMSTED. T. W. 1679. T. C.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A man with staff, no doubt a porter, within palm branches and date, and beneath names in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.  A thistle, with a bird perched on each leaf, beneath crown, between initials, in plain ellipse. Three crosses patée, between initials, in small circle with ornamental border.  Three lozenges, with date above and initials beneath, in small beaded circle. A leopard's head, between palm branches, and beneath name in curved scroll, in plain ellipse. 	LVKE PORTER. 79. WILL. FLY. WILLIAM FLY. Livery, 1691. I. H. A. R. N. R. 1679. N. I. 79. RANDALL. WILLIAM TIBBING.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Initials, beneath crescent and two stars, and above date, in small beaded shield.	W. N. 87.
Three cranes, one and two, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	E. T.
A mermaid, between initials, in very small circle.	I. S.
An arm erect, the hand grasping some object, beneath names in curved scroll, in beaded circle.	WILLIAM HALL.
On a wreath, a bird, between initials, and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	B. C. 1651.
A plough, beneath initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle.	F. P. 1680.
A closed helmet, above initials and date, in very small beaded shield.	W. H. 87.
An ass's head erased, above bugle horn, and beneath names, in beaded circle.	INAS. ? BETTS.
A pair of shears, between date and initials, in beaded circle.	H. T. 80.
	IAQUES TAVDIN. H. SONNANT.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A spur, between palm branches, christian name above, and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in irregular ellipse. On a shield, between palm branches, a cinquefoil, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.  A hand grasping a thistle, beneath indistinct name, in beaded circle. A fleur de lys, between date and initials, in beaded circle. Three lions rampant in fess, above four roundles, and between palm branches, and beneath names, and <i>Londini</i> in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse. A rose-en-soleil, beneath crown, and between initials, indistinct. On a shield, a fesse indented, between three cross crosslets fitchée, between palm branches and christian name above. Two swords in saltire beneath crown, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	FRANCIS KNIGHT. RICHARD SHURMES. THOMAS CLARKE. Livery, 1685. Renter Warden, 1699. Upper Warden, 1706. Master, 1711. G—TT. I. P. 1680. A. PICKFAT. LONDINI. T.— WILLIAM WILLIAM CROOKES.

SECOND TOUCH PLATE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A plough, between six roundles and beneath names in curved scroll, in beaded ellipse. Some device, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse. A hand grasping a mace, between initials, in beaded circle. A snail crawling, beneath large ducal coronet, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	OLD P[ARR.] R. P. AGED 152. G. SMITH. LVKE BVRTON. C. R. WILLIAM [DON]NE.
 A sugar loaf, between date and initials, in small beaded circle. A goat's head erased and gorged with a coronet, between initials in small beaded circle. A spray of leaves with acorn, between initials, in beaded circle.	S. LAWRENCE. S. L. M. G. 76. W. M. F. D.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Figures of St. George and the Dragon, beneath sun, in beaded ellipse. Indistinct.  A key in pale, wards in chief, between initials, in small beaded circle. A flaming beacon, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scroll, within beaded ellipse. A grass hopper beneath a crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls, between palm branches, in shaped outline. Six mullets, beneath crown and between palm branches, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. In an ornamental shield, between palm branches, a unicorn's head erased, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.  Figures of Gog and Magog, on either side of large bell, name above in curved scroll.	No initials. T. S. I. M. THO. DEACON. As on First Touch Plate. See page 187. EDWARD [RAN]DALL. Livery, 1692. Renter Warden, 1711. IOHN BONVILE. IOSEPH ROOKER. T. R. I. SAYEDS.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A skull, beneath a crown, names above in beaded ellipse. A Catherine wheel, beneath a crown, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A dagger in pale, hilt in base, name (indistinct) above in curved scroll, in beaded ellipse. Three cinquefoils, between palm branches, name above in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	T. WATTERER. LONDON. Livery, 1686. Steward, 1693. Renter Warden, 1701. Upper Warden, 1709. GILES SEDGWICK. HENRY SIBLETT. H. WI— N. GOSLER.
 On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant, holding some object in his paws, between palm branches, names above and <i>London</i> beneath in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse. A man at arms, holding boar's head on a pike, between initials and date, in beaded circle. Initials, above date, and beneath floral ornament, in beaded circle.	SAMVELL [HANCO]CK. Livery, 1689. Renter Warden, 1704. Upper Warden, 1714. NICH. HUNTON. LONDON. W. A. 82. I. C. 1683.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crescent, between initials, and beneath two mullets, in small beaded circle.	I. K.
A standing figure with crook, initial and date, in small plain circle.	E. 1681.
Perhaps two fishes in fesse, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	R. H. 1682.
Large initials, above star, in shaped shield.	B. C.
A spiral, in a beaded circle.	No initials.
A heart and inverted pear, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	I. P. 83.
On a shield, between palm branches, a hare sejant, her paws on a wheat sheaf, beneath names and <i>London</i> in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	ED. WICKS. LONDON.
An eagle perched on cord of a bugle horn, between palm branches, name above in curved scroll, in ellipse.	WIL—
On a shield, between palm branches, a sea horse, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath, in curved scrolls.	SAMVEL —TON.
A rose, between palm branches, beneath initials, with <i>London</i> above in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	A. S. LONDON.
A stirrup, with leather, between <i>Lon—don</i> , and initials, in beaded circle.	P. S. LONDON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A four petaled flower, between initials and date, in very small shield.  A horse and cart, with christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls, in beaded circle. A hen and chickens above initials in circle. A winged figure standing above initials, in beaded circle. A large crown, above ox, and beneath name in curved scroll, within ellipse. A daisy slipped and leaved between initials, in beaded circle. A female head crowned, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse. A man shooting an arrow from a bow, between palm leaves and initials, beneath <i>London</i> in scroll, the whole in ellipse. A hand bell, between palm branches, beneath names and above some word in curved scrolls, in irregular ellipse.	I. S. 83. [ANTHONY] JAMES. Livery, 1685. Upper Warden, 1708. Master, 1713. JAMES CARTER. I. I. T. P. — FORD. R. G. RICHARD SMALLPIECE. B. M. LONDON. THO. WRIGHT.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a shield between palm branches, a lion rampant his paw on a thistle, names above in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse. A girl's head and bust affrontée, between initials, in beaded circle. Two thistles, between palm leaves, and beneath some word, in plain ellipse. Perhaps a man kneeling on a pyre, above initial and date in beaded circle. A sun in splendour, between each ray a roundle, between small palm branches, christian name above (obliterated) and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A bird cage between initials, in beaded circle.	WILL. LONG. G. G. L. 1684. — SAVNDERS. F. F.
 A rhinoceros, between six roundles, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse. Device showing Adam and Eve and the Temptation, above some obliterated word in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	THOMAS MARSHALL. JOSEPH PIDDEL. — BRAT —

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
An eagle rising, perched upon a crown, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	ED. WILLETT.
Device showing two children beneath tree gathering fruit, initials between children, and <i>Cormett</i> beneath in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	I. C. CORMETT.
A lock and key, beneath initials and above date in beaded circle.	T. L. 84.
An eagle rising, perched upon a crown, between palm branches and beneath names (very indistinct) in curved scroll, in ellipse.	Perhaps ED. LATT or perhaps another impression of Ed. Willett's touch.
A dagger, hilt in base, between initials, in very small plain shield.	C. O.
Apparently a winged angel, within palm leaves crossed and tied, and some letters, in circle.	?
	JOHN PETTIT.
This touch is repeated.	
An estoile of many points, each alternate point bearing an estoile, within names and date, in beaded circle.	JOHN SHAKLE. 1685.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A fleur de lys issuing from a castle, between eleven roundles, within palm leaves, and beneath names in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM NICHOLLS.
A worm from a still, between initials, in small beaded circle.	E. A.
A shepherd seated, with crook and sheep, and tree with initials on each side of trunk, in small beaded circle.	S. S.
A tankard, between date, and above initials, in small beaded circle.	I. S. 85.
Large initials, above date, in small beaded circle.	I. M. 85.
A sinister hand, the forefinger and thumb grasping a seal, between initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	I. D. 1685.
A griffin passant, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	C. R.
A dragon's head erased, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	I. NICHOL.
A portcullis, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	EDWARD ROBERTS.
	JOHN LAWRENCE. Livery, 1691. Steward, 1698. Renter Warden, 1710. Upper Warden, 1719. Master, 1723.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A spear head in pale, between two stars and initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle. 	I. S. 1685. THO. SMITH. LONDON.
A hand grasping a key, within palm branches, names above in curved scrolls. A cock, beneath a large crown and date, with christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls. 	THO. CARY. JOHN COURSEY. 86.
 A spray of leaves, between initials, and date, in very small beaded circle.	HEN. ADAMS. PICKADILLY. Livery, 1692. Renter Warden, 1713. Upper Warden, 1721. Master, 1724. I. D. 86.
	THO. PADDON. LONDON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a wreath, a lion sejant his paw on a key, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	W. B. 85.
An hour glass or inkstand, with initial and beneath date, in very small beaded circle.	N. 1687.
	THOMAS SMITH. Livery, 1684. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1689. Master, 1703.
A shield ermine, on a bend three closed helmets, in beaded circle.	
A cock, between initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	W. W. 85.
An alembic and worm, between initials and above date in beaded circle.	I. W. 86.
Four figures, perhaps the stoning of St. Stephen, beneath initials, in very small beaded circle.	D. S.
	DANIEL PARKER. Livery, 1686. Steward, 1694. Upper Warden, 1710.
A winged arrow, point to base, between palm branches, and beneath name in curved scroll, with date.	CHARLES 86.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lion rampant, beneath a crown and two mullets, with christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	THOMAS ROBERTS.
Large initials, beneath cinquefoil and two roundels, and above star and two pellets, in small beaded circle.	W. B.
A lily, between initials, and beneath large crown, in beaded circle.	E. W.
Initials, between two stars, in very small diamond, with border ornamented with triangles.	T. B.
A robed standing figure, with staff, perhaps a palmer, beneath names and above <i>London</i> in curved scrolls, the whole in beaded ellipse.	WILL. HALL. LONDON.
	RICHARD WHITE. 89. Livery, 1695. Steward, 1702. Renter Warden, 1717. Upper Warden, 1725. Master, 1729. Beadle, 1744. Died, 1750.
Initials, beneath rose and two roundels, and above some ornament, in very small beaded circle.	H. I.
A wheel of Fortune, between initials, and above <i>London</i> in scroll, in beaded circle.	E. O. LONDON.
On a wreath, a demi-boar rampant, between palm branches, and beneath names, in curved scrolls, in beaded circle.	N. SHORTGRAVE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A wheat sheaf, within a crown between initials, in small beaded circle.  A sovereign throned and crowned, perhaps Queen Elizabeth, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A clasped book, beneath a heart and palm branches, and above date, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. An eagle rising on a globe, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.  A dove perched on a nowed snake, between palm branches, names above in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse. A lion rampant to sinister, his paw on a harp, beneath crown and initials and above date in large beaded circle.	I. V. JOHN FRENCH. 1687. LONDON. RICHARD [PO]PE. JOHN CAMBRIDGE. 1687. ROBERT NICHOLS. JAMES TISOE. IO. STILE. L. H. 1689.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A hand holding rose, stalked and leaved, between initials, in beaded circle. This touch is repeated.	A. C.
Three horse shoes, between initials, date, and three roundles, in beaded circle.	F. P. 89.
	JOHN HOLT. LONDON.
	F. CASTLE. LONDON.
A crown above a trout, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN TROVT.
A ship in full sail, between palm branches, names above and <i>London</i> beneath in curved scrolls.	JO. COOPER. LONDON.
	CHARLES HVLSE. 90.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A rose, beneath initials, and between palm branches, <i>London</i> above in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	E. S. LONDON.
A rose, between initials, in very small circle.	E. S.
Probably another touch of the preceding maker.	
A wheat sheaf, above a Runic knot, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	SAMVEL —
An hour glass, between initials, and six pellets, in very small beaded circle.	W. E.
Initials in monogram, in very small beaded circle.	T. A. O. B.
Two busts facing each other, beneath a crown, and above initials in beaded circle.	E. M.
A swan, with wings addosed, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS COWDERO.
	JOHN BASKERVILE. Livery, 1695.
A triangle, beneath initials, in very small shield.	F. W.
A nude figure of Venus, standing on a shell on the waves, with initials, in beaded ellipse.	F. C.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Three pears between the same number of roundles, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. A seven branched candlestick, with date, names and <i>London</i> below in curved beaded scroll, in beaded ellipse.	JAMES BRETTELL. 1690. JOHN OLFNER. LONDON. 89.
	SAMVEL JACKSON. Renter Warden, 1673. Upper Warden, 1678. Master, 1684, 1687, 1690, 1700, 1714.
A vase of flowers, beneath names, in curved beaded scroll, in beaded ellipse. On a shield, three coiled snakes, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. A cock holding up left foot, facing a fox sejant, beneath initials and five mullets, and above date.	JOHN LAUGHTON. DANIEL WILSON. R. W. 1692.
 A rose and two buds between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM BRAVELL. 92. WILLIAM CLARKE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a shield, three voided lozenges, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A lion rampant, bearing an orb, in beaded circle. A stag tripping, between palm branches, names and <i>London</i> above in curved scroll, in plain ellipse. 	BENIAMIN WHITAKER. I. G. 92. I. COOK. LONDON. IOHN DONNE. Livery, 1694. Steward, 1700. Renter Warden, 1716. Upper Warden, 1723. Master, 1723.
A fox statant, beneath initials, and between date, in beaded circle. 	I. S. 92. ? J. SHOREY. Livery, 1692. Steward, 1698. Renter Warden, 1712. Upper Warden, 1720. I. K. IOHN KENTON. Steward, 1694. Renter Warden, 1702. Upper Warden, 1711.
	WILLIAM SANDYS. Livery 1703.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A goat beneath a ducal coronet, between two palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll.	THO. LEAPIDGE. LONDON. THOMAS LEAPIDGE. Livery, 1696.
 A duck, beneath date, christian name above and surname (almost obliterated) beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	JAMES SURTIES. JOHN PAGE. Livery, 1697.
A bee, between initials and date, in beaded circle.	PHILLIP — CK. 1690. T. B. 93.
A Prince of Wales' plume, between palm branches, with date, and names above, the whole in beaded ellipse. A double headed eagle, beneath a crown and crossed staves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, with a rose on each side, in beaded ellipse.	WILLIAM SMITH. 92. JOHN HVLL.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	I. S.
A hammer, between initials and date, in small beaded circle.	T. P. 93.
	ROBERT TITTERTON. 1698.
A worm and syringe, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	W. C. 93.
A giant, between initials and date, in small beaded circle.	E. M. 91.
	WILLIAM — LEY. Perhaps WILLIAM RIDGLEY. Livery, 1699. Upper Warden, 1731.
On a shield, a chevron between three battle axes, beneath initials in beaded circle.	F. B.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A marigold, and two ears of barley, in pale, between palm branches, beneath a sun six pellets and initials, in plain ellipse. A lion passant, beneath a tent, on the field eight pellets, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. The arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company. A demi-lion rampant, between small palm branches, and above names in curved scrolls. A hen and chickens, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls. A standing figure of Justice bearing sword and scales, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. A cock between initials, in beaded circle.	H. M.* * This touch appears on a plate at Cadeby Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, X crowned, rose crowned between two leaves, in oval beneath "London," in four oblong shapes, lion passant above three pellets, cinquefoil between three pellets, leopard's head crowned, and H. M. JOHN ELDERTON. 169- Livery, 1696. Renter Warden, 1720. Upper Warden, 1728. Master, 1731. CHARLES CRANLEY. T. WINCHCOMBE. HARRY GOODMAN. BENJAMIN BOYDEN. I. C.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A fox leaping over a heart, beneath initials in small beaded circle. Seven stars, within double beaded elliptical band, containing names. An arm issuing from clouds, the hand grasping a dagger, beneath names in beaded circle.  A boat, with main sail set, and man in bows, beneath moon and seven stars, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls. A blazing castle, between date and names, in plain circle. A nude dwarf bearing a palm branch in his dexter hand, with names, in beaded ellipse. A spray with an acorn, between initials and date, in small beaded circle. The Monument, between names, and within a wreath of leaves, in plain ellipse.	I. R. IOSIAH — R. GEO. HAMMOND. SAMVELL NEWBY. MARTIN BROWNE. GEORGE CANBY. 95. JOHN HEATH. R. I. 96. IOSEPH SMITH.

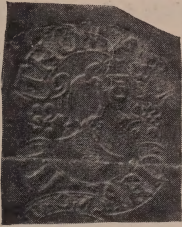
MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A barrel, beneath initials, in small beaded circle. Initials, beneath rose, and above bird, in very small shield. Perhaps a doll, beneath crown, and between date and initials, in small beaded circle. Initials, on a wheel, in small beaded circle. A mailed arm, the hand bearing a sphere, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved beaded scrolls. A nude boy, holding a heart and pansy, with date, between palm branches, names above and <i>London</i> beneath, in curved scrolls. A crescent, beneath rainbow, and above initials, in small beaded ellipse. A squirrel sejant, beneath crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. Three stars and date in very small beaded circle, within names, in small plain circle.	THOMAS SPRING. C. M. I. H. L. C. 95. S. B. HENRY BRILL. W. CLARK. 96. LONDON. I. P. WILLIAM DIMOCKE. GEORGE EVERARD. 96.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A rose on an anchor between two stars, within palm branches, name above in curved scroll.	W. ATLEE.
A sun in splendour, beneath crown, and between palm branches, name above in curved scroll, the whole in beaded ellipse.	H. BRASTED.
A dolphin, beneath crown, and above date, christian name above and surname beneath, in beaded scrolls.	RICHARD CLARKE. 96.
On a shield barry ermine and — a lion rampant, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	JOHN GISBERNE.
A wheel between initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle.	I. G. 1697.
A leopard's head jessant-de-lys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	IABEZ HARRIS.
On a wreath, a griffin ducally gorged, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in beaded ellipse.	GEORGE NORTH.
	WILLIAM ELLWOOD. 97. Livery, 1697. Renter Warden, 1722. Upper Warden, 1730. Master, 1733.
A lion rampant between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	SOLOMON ISMPSON. No doubt a misprint for Simpson.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Initials between date, in very small beaded diamond. Star between initials, with cinquefoil and part of date above and the same beneath, in small beaded diamond. A lion rampant, between initials in very small circle. Device London Stone, within name and date, in plain ellipse. Two hearts, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	JOSEPH BOWDEN. JOHN SOMMERS. Livery, 1734. Steward, 1743. Renter Warden, 1747. Upper Warden, 1756. A. W. 1698. I. T.* 1698. * This touch appears on a flagon at Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake Church, Co. Leicesters, with the following marks, X crowned, sword between W. R., in four small shapes, lion passant, golden fleece, fleur de lis, and one illegible. R. W. HOWARD STONE. 98. W. P. 98.

MAKER'S MARKS.

NAMES AND DATES.



A sword, point to base, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.

A heart, beneath crown, and between initials, and eight pellets, within palm branches, in beaded ellipse.

An outstretched hand grasping a tulip, between initials, in beaded circle.



A unicorn rampant, his hoofs on a shield bearing the arms of the City of London, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.

A bull passant, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.

**THOMAS
TILYARD.** 98.
Livery, 1702.

WILLIAM GILLAM.

W. M.

W. S.

JOHN BARLOW.*

* This touch, with rose crowned, and "London," appears on two plates at Isley Walton Church, Co. Leicester, and elsewhere.

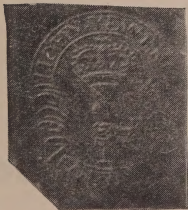
ROBERT HAPPEN.

**WILLIAM
HEYWOOD.**

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A large crown, with christian name above and surname beneath in curved beaded scrolls, the whole in ellipse. A sword and musket in saltire, beneath initials, and above star, in small beaded circle. A hand grasping a cup, between double palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. A spray of fruit and leaves, beneath a crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.  A girl's head wreathed to sinister, between initials, in small beaded circle.	IONAS DVRAND.* R. SONNANT. 1699. JONAS DURAND. Livery, 1695. Steward, 1702. Renter Warden, 1718. Master, 1726. * This touch appears on a paten and flagon at Cranoe Church, Co. Leicester, and elsewhere. RICHARD DYER. W. R. BASIL GRAHAM. NICHOLAS STEADMAN. I. E. 99. I. C.

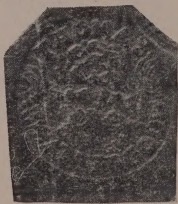
MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A tankard, and some object, beneath initials, in very small beaded circle.	
A hand grasping a bird, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in shaped outline.	THOMAS COOKE.
A fleur de lys, beneath crown and between initials, in beaded circle.	I. M.
A hand cart, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	P. C. 99.
	ED. LEAPIDGE.* LONDON. Livery, 1702. Steward, 1709. Renter Warden, 1724. * This touch, with rose crowned, and "E. Leapidge," appears on a plate at Stanton Wyville Church, Co. Leicesters, and elsewhere.
On a shield, between palm branches, a cinque-foil, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM DIGGES.
A horse's head couped, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	CHARLES PENDER.
Initials within floral wreath in small plain circle.	F. L.
A crescent, beneath seven stars, and between palm branches, christian name and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	CHARLES RANDELL.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A fleur de lys, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle. A crescent, beneath crown, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath (obliterated), in curved scrolls. A stag's head couped, beneath crown, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	DA. BARTON. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1692. Upper Warden, 1699. Another mark of Daniel Barton. See page 190. W. H. 1700. ANTHONY — T. P. 700.
 A bird, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle. A lion rampant, beneath coronet, and between six stars, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. 	BERNARD BABB. I. E. 86. THOMAS PARKER. THOMAS BENNETT.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A man on horseback, perhaps an equestrian portrait of Charles I., christian name above and surname beneath, in irregular outline. A mailed arm issuing from a coronet, the hand grasping three ladles, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.  	IOHN NEWHAM.* Livery, 1703. Steward, 1710. Renter Warden, 1725. Upper Warden, 1731. * This touch, with lion passant, leopard's head crowned, a winged globe, and the initials I. N., in four small shields, appears on a bread holder at Sibbertoft Church, Co. Northampton, and elsewhere. ROBERT DEAN. IOHN PRINCE. THOMAS HOPKINS. IOHN YEWEN. LONDON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A nude boy, holding up a sceptre and sword, with floral border, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath in curved scrolls.	IOHN —
A hand grasping a battle-axe, beneath initials and above date in small beaded circle.	I. C. 1701.
A spread eagle, above some indistinct words, in plain circle.	?
A tulip, beneath crown, between date, and within palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	SAMUELL ROSE. 1701.
St. George and the Dragon, between palm branches, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath in curved scrolls.	IOHN CA—N.
A harp, beneath mullet, and between initials, in very small beaded circle.	I. O.
	THO. BUCKBY. THOMAS BUCKBY. Livery, 1711.
A lion rampant, bearing a key in his paws above initials, in small rope-edged circle.	I. H.
A boar's head couped, with date, and within names, in beaded circle.	ROBERT BORMAN.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A gunner and cannon, names above, and <i>London</i> beneath, in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	THO. BURGESS. LONDON.
A man's head, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath in curved scrolls.	NICHOLAS OL—
	JOHN KIRTON. 1702.
A wheat sheaf above interlaced knot, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	GEORGE HVME.
A mitre, above date, and rose between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	I. S. 1702.*
	* This touch appears on a plate at Furtho Church, Co. Northampton, with the following marks, "Made in London," and a rose crowned with "London" below in circle.
Some illegible device, perhaps a kettle, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	? THOMAS FRITH.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Bust of Queen Anne, between palm branches, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath. Arms, three leopards of England dimidiated with the hulls of the like number of ships between palm branches, names above in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse. A woolsack, beneath crown and between initials, in beaded circle. A hand, grasping a staff, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A bunch of flowers, between palm branches, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath in curved scrolls. A rose and thistle dimidiated, beneath crown, christian name above and surname (indistinct) in curved scrolls. A heart, beneath marquis' coronet, above star, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll. A skull, beneath an eye, and between initials, in small beaded circle. 	THO — N. GRANT. D. B. DAVID BVDDEN. WILLIAM — TRISTAM P—ROE. GEORGE WINTER. W. S. THOMAS SCATTERGOOD. Livery, 1709. Steward, 1714. Renter Warden, 1733.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A rose, within a monogram, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.  A shield, on a chevron engrailed, between six crosses pattée fitchée, three fleur de lys, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A flower, beneath sun, above date, and between initials, in small beaded ellipse.	THOMAS BRECKEN. NICHOLAS IACKMAN. Livery, 1709. Steward, 1715. Upper Warden, 1733. Master, 1735. JOHN SMITH. I. S. 701.

THIRD TOUCH PLATE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A cock perched on a plough, christian name above, and surname below in curved scrolls.	SAMUEL TAYLOR. Livery, 1734. Steward, 1743. Renter Warden, 1748.
A cock, within crossed sprigs of olive leaves, names above in curved scroll.	SAMUEL RIGHTON. Livery, 1737.
A pear between the initials, in shaped outline (indistinct).	I. T.
The Prince of Wales plumes crowned, names above and below in curved scrolls.	JOHNSON [AND] CHAMBERLAIN.
A portcullis, christian name above and surname below, in curved scrolls.	JAMES TISOE. Livery, 1746. Renter Warden, 1764.
	JOHN JACKSON. Livery, 1731.
A rose, beneath two fleur de lys, within two palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in scrolls.	SAMUEL IEFFERYS. Livery, 1739.
A crested bird perched on a serpent nowed beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath in scrolls.	WILLIAM MURRAY.
A clock face, initials in centre.	R. P. ? ROBERT PARR. Livery, 1740. Upper Warden, 1767.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two hands grasping hammers beneath rose, christian name above and surname beneath, in shield.  A sun shining on rose, between pillars, christian name above and surname beneath in straight scrolls. A wool sack beneath crown and above rose, between pillars, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. Initials beneath star in circle. This mark has been badly struck several times. A crown above rose in shaped outline, without initials or name.  A rose, beneath three fleur de lys, and between two palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN SCATTERGOOD. RICHARD SMITH. HENRY MAXTED. THOMAS COLLET. ? Livery, 1737. W. D. IONATHAN COTTON. 1705. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1747. Upper Warden, 1757. Master, 1759. ROBERT NASSAM. Livery, 1740.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A Roman centurion, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A dwarf or boy naked to the waist, holding in one hand a pop gun and in the other a rattle, with initials, in beaded circle. A bell, beneath a star, initials on either side in small circle. A falcon close, on perch, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A cock perched on a globe terrestrial in frame, environed with a meridian, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN PIGGOTT. Livery, 1738. Steward, 1751. P. M. I. W. DANIEL GRENDON. ALEXANDER STOUT.
 	THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.* Livery, 1744. Renter Warden, 1760. Upper Warden, 1773. Master, 1774, 1775. * This touch, with X crowned, appears on two plates at Long Whatton Church, Co. Leicester. FLY AND THOMPSON. TIMOTHY FLY. Livery, 1713. Steward, 1718. Renter Warden, 1728. Upper Warden, 1737. Master, 1739.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 Three crowns, between pillasters, christian name in curved scroll above and surname beneath in straight scroll.   A sun in splendour above a snake, christian name above, and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	HENRY LITTLE.* Livery, 1739. Steward, 1751. Renter Warden, 1755. * This touch appears on a plate at Northborough Church, Co. Northampton, with the marks, "H. LITTLE IN LONDON," X, and four small shields, a cock, leopard's head crowned and two indistinct. THOMAS GROCE. ROBERT HITCHMAN. Livery, 1737. Steward, 1749. Renter Warden, 1752. Upper Warden, 1761. JOHN IUPE.* Livery, 1735. Steward, 1744. Renter Warden, 1750. Upper Warden, 1759. Master, 1761. * This touch, with the words "Superfine French Metal," in a separate touch, appears on a plate at Mount-sorrel, St. Peter's Church, Co. Leicester. SAMUEL GRIGG.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A device in saltire, between two leopard's faces in pale, point to point, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On shield, a chevron between three men's heads couped at neck, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A cock, above a pheasant and between initials, in beaded circle.	PATRICK LERIOCH. EDMUND SHARROCK. Livery, 1742. R. P.
	ROBERT PATIENCE. Livery, 1743. Renter Warden, 1760. Upper Warden, 1771. Master, 1772.
A hand beneath some small object, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A stork between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	WILLIAM HANDY. Livery, 1746. JOHN HENRICK.
	FRANCIS PIGGOTT.* Livery, 1741. Upper Warden, 1769. Master, 1770. * This touch appears on a dish at Market Harborough Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks: crown, "London" above rose crowned, and in three small shields, T. T., Britannia and lion's head erased.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lion regnardant issuing from a mural crown holding an escallop, between a crescent and star, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	GEORGE ALDERSON.
On shield, a lion rampant, crescent for difference, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	PHILIP ROBERTS. Livery, 1742. Steward, 1753.
On a wreath a unicorn sejant, and star, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ROBERT SKYNNER.
A bell above a sun, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	JOHN BELSON. Livery, 1748.
A female figure pointing with sceptre in sinister hand, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	BARTHOLOMEW ELLICOT. Livery, 1746.
On a wreath, a demi-griffin rampant, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in plain scroll.	WILLIAM COWLING. Livery, 1709. Steward, 1713. Upper Warden, 1732. Master, 1734.
Bust of man with wig, names above and below in curved scrolls.	WOOD & MICHELL.
Three fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM HIGHMORE. Livery, 1742.
Figure of Britannia between initials in small circle.	V. S.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A stag to sinister holding up wheat sheaf, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname below in straight scroll. A clasped book beneath crown, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname below in straight scroll. A maiden couped at the waist, holding up double balls, in ellipse, within palm leaves, and beneath initials.	THOMAS UBLY. Livery, 1751. IOHN FOSTER. T. M.
 	THOMAS BOARDMAN. Livery, 1746. Steward, 1756. Died 1774. EDWARD QUICK. Livery, 1744. Upper Warden, 1772.
A crown, beneath initials and above two stars, in beaded ellipse. 	S. S. RD. NORFOLK. IN LONDON. Livery, 1745. Steward, 1755. Renter Warden, 1761. Upper Warden, 1775. Master, 1776.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A stag's head couped at neck, with crown between horns, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. An eagle displayed with two heads crowned, christian name above and surname below in curved scrolls. A griffin's head erased beneath crown and between initials, in small beaded ellipse. An escallop, christian name above and surname beneath, in shaped outline. A lamb with crook, beneath initials, in small beaded circle. On a shield, a rose between four fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A seated female figure, between pillasters and beneath arch, name below in straight scroll. A lion passant, beneath sun in splendour, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath in curved scrolls.	IOHN WILLIAMS. IOHN BENSON. Livery, 1740. Steward, 1752. L. Y. ? LAWRENCE YATES. Livery, 1746. Steward, 1757. HENRY IOSEPH.* Livery, 1743. Renter Warden, 1760. Upper Warden, 1770. Master, 1771. * This touch, with the marks, X crowned, and "Superfine hard metal, made in London," appears on a plate at Tur Langton Church, Co. Leicester. R. C. ? RICHARD CLEEVE. Livery, 1743. GEORGE HOLMES. Livery, 1746. I. PERRY. Livery, 1755. Steward, 1764. Renter Warden, 1773. IOHN ———.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crescent between six stars and initials in small beaded circle.   A bundle of rods, tied in the centre, beneath name, in small beaded ellipse. Perhaps a sea horse, between initials, in small beaded ellipse. A crescent, beneath initials in small beaded ellipse. A tree, between initials, in ellipse.	W. P. EDWARD TOMS. Livery, 1751. Renter Warden, 1768. Upper Warden, 1781. Master, 1783. AQUILA DACKOMBE. Livery, 1746. — FARMER. ? JOHN FARMER. Livery, 1736. I. S. W. T. I. G.* * This touch appears on an alms dish at Shenton Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks: X crowned, "London," rose crowned between two leaves, and in four small shields, W. above W. between three mullets, chess pawn between three mullets, leopard's face between three mullets, and one illegible.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A star of eight points, beneath earl's coronet, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN HAYTON. Livery, 1748.
The sun in splendour above crescent and seven stars, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN BRUMFIELD.
A mounted soldier with sword extended, beneath names and initials in circle.	WILLIAM HOWARD. D.C. Livery, 1767. Steward, 1773. Renter Warden, 1779.
On a wreath a boar, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	GEORGE BACON. Livery, 1746. Steward, 1758. Renter Warden, 1762.
A shield quarterly, first a rose, second a sprig of laurel, third perhaps a lamb and flag, fourth illegible, christian name above and surname below in curved scrolls.	IONATHAN LEACH. Livery, 1748.
A lion rampant, beneath three stars, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	JOHN WYNN. Livery, 1754. Steward, 1763.
A hare courant, christian name above and surname beneath in ellipse.	RICHARD PITTS. Livery, 1749. Steward, 1759. Renter Warden, 1766. Upper Warden, 1780. Master, 1781.
A saltire charged with compass between four castles, christian name above and surname beneath, in shaped outline.	JOHN MART—.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A mitre, between pillasters, christian name in curved scroll above and surname in straight scroll beneath. A man standing on a crescent, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A lamb beneath dove bearing olive branch, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On a shield, a cross with two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, for Burford, impaling three stags tripping for Green, names above and below in curved scrolls. A rose, beneath three fleur de lys, and between sprays of leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	RICHARD NEWMAN. Livery, 1753. JOSEPH WHITE. JOHN TOWNSEND.* Livery, 1754. Steward, 1761. Renter Warden, 1769. Upper Warden, 1782. Master, 1784. * This touch, with X crowned, and the words "MADE IN LONDON" and "SUPERFINE HARD METAL" appears on a plate in West Haddon Church, Co. Northampton. BURFORD & GREEN.* THOMAS BURFORD. Livery, 1750. Upper Warden latter part of 1778. JAMES GREEN. Livery, 1750. Steward, 1760. Upper Warden first part of 1778. * This touch appears on a basin at Thenford Church, Co. Northampton. RICHARD POOLE. Livery, 1748.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
An acorn, with two leaves, beneath some object, perhaps a star, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A hand holding a mallet, christian name above and surname beneath in shaped outline. On a shield, the arms of the City of Oxford, impaling those of the University of Oxford, names above and below in curved scrolls. 	WILLIAM HARRISON. JAMES LITHARD. WM. GLOVER ANNISON. JOHN WINGOD. Livery, 1756. Steward, 1766.
A unicorn supporting a classical helmet, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A small female bust, above rose, and beneath rose and two stars, initials on either side of bust, in small domed oblong.  On a wreath, two arms issuing from a cloud, holding a sun in splendour, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN SELLON. I. M. ? JOHN MITCHELL. Livery, 1744. Steward, 1755. WILLIAM BAMPTON. Livery, 1756. Steward, 1765. Renter Warden, 1774. Upper Warden, 1783. Master, 1785. DANIEL LAWSON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A star of twelve points, beneath an earl's coronet, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	GEORGE BEESTON.* Livery, 1756. Steward, 1765. * This is very similar to John Hayton's touch.
A man seated on bank fishing, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	ISAAC READ.
A farm labourer at work, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	MATHEW TONKIN. Livery, 1749.
Touch repeated.	DANIEL LAWSON.
On a shield, a fess engrailed and three apples slipped in the stalk, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	HENRY APPLETON. Livery, 1751.
A stag tripping, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN UBLY.
On a shield, a trefoil slipped and an orb of eight mullets, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM PHIPPS.
On a wreath, a beehive surmounted by a bee, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES BULLOCK. Livery, 1763. Steward, 1770.
On a shield, the arms of the City of Oxford, impaling those of the University of Oxford, names above and below in curved scrolls. Perhaps a variation of the touch of Wm. Glover and Annison.	— ANNISON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A rose, beneath acorn slipped in the stalk, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ROLAND SMITH.
A hand holding a gilly-flower, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Livery, 1783.
A pelican vulning herself and standing on a globe, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scrolls and surname beneath in straight scroll.	CHARLES MAXEY. Livery, 1752.
A hand holding a rose stalked and leaved, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	BOUCHIER CLEEVE. Livery, 1736. Upper Warden, 1755.
On a wreath, an arm embowed, the hand grasping a spray of holly, with the motto HAND-ULLIS LABENTIA-VENTIS, and name within elliptical cable moulding.	IRVING.
A lion's head erased and names, in small beaded ellipse.	RICH^d. PEAKE.
On a wreath a demi-stag, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	WILLIAM WHITE. Livery, 1743.
Three fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll.	ROBERT RANDALL.
A crescent between six stars, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES BOOST. Livery, 1758. Steward, 1767.
A man walking, names at side, in ellipse.	JOHN WALKER.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lion and lamb, with date, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	MATTHEW UNDERWOOD. 1752.
A falconer, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	RICHARD ALDERWICK.
On a shield, a chevron cottised indented charged with three crosses patée, between the same number of lions rampant, on a wreath a demilion rampant holding a cross patée, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM HEALEY.
An elephant, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES FONTAINE. Livery, 1786.
A rose spray beneath ducal crown, names above in curved scroll.	RD. PAWSON.
A horse, beneath a small ellipse between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in flat scroll.	JOHN EDWARDS.
	JOHN FASSON. Livery, 1753. Steward, 1762.
On a shield, a lion rampant, impaling party per bend six martlets, christian name above and surname below in curved scrolls.	JOHN HOME. Livery, 1754. Steward, 1763. Renter Warden, 1771.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a wreath, a demi-griffin with expanded wings, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM HARRIS.
On a shield fretty, a cross charged with four stars, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	BENJAMIN TOWNSEND.
A seated figure of Britannia, christian name above and date and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES STEEVENS. 1754.
A vase, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS LANGFORD.
	WILLIAM DE IERSEY. Livery, 1744. Steward, 1755 f. Upper Warden, 1772. Master, 1773.
A man holding a cup and standing in a crescent, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	JOHN WHITE.
A griffin's head erased, beneath crown and two stars, and between initials, in small beaded circle.	I. R.
A bee beneath rose, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS BUTTERY.
A man playing at bowles, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	HENRY BOWLEY.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A hawk perched on woolsack, christian name above and surname beneath in scrolls, within circle.	THOMAS HAWKINS.
On a wreath, a cap of maintenance, surmounted by a griffin, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	GEORGE GREEN.
A rose within a horseshoe, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Very similar to the touch of John Fasson.	WILLIAM FASSON. Livery, 1758. Steward, 1766. Renter Warden, 1776. Upper Warden, 1785. Master, 1787.
	THOMAS MUNDAY.
On a shield, gules, two mullets on a chief, crest, a boar, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	BENJAMIN BACON.
On a shield, a lion rampant, and three mullets in chief, crest a demilion rampant, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ROBERT SCATCHARD. Livery, 1761.
An outstretched hand grasping a knife blade pointing downwards, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	CHARLES CLARIDGE. Livery, 1758.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A ducal crown, beneath a fleur de lys and two crosses pattée, and above a cross pattée and crossed palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On a wreath, a lion's paw erased grasping a battle axe, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A dexter and sinister hand couped at the wrist clasped, beneath a crown and initials and above date, in small beaded circle. A Holy Lamb and flag, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. A rose, between palm branches, and beneath two fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On a wreath, a lion rampant, a crescent between his hind legs, beneath initials, in small shaped outline.	JOSEPH SPACKMAN.* Livery, 1753. * This touch, with rose crowned, X crowned, "Made in London," and "Cornhill, London," appears on a plate at Eggleton Church, Co. Rutland; and on plates at many other places. JAMES PULESTON W.H. 1709. Probably WILLIAM HONE. Livery, 1713. JOHN VAUGHAN. Livery, 1768. Renter Warden, 1780. Upper Warden, 1791. Master, 1792. JOSEPH IEFFERYS. W.F.
	MARY WILLEY.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two hearts in pale point to point, between initials, in small beaded circle. A cannon pointing to sinister, between five mullets, christian name above and surname beneath in small ellipse. On a wreath, a talbot, names above and beneath in curved scrolls. On a wreath, a talbot, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A rose and thistle on one stem, between initials, in square with corners cut off. In a circle, a cross crosslet, between two roses and the same number of stag's heads cabossed, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On a shield, a roundle between three demi-lions rampant, impaling per chevron a crescent between two leopard's heads in pale, names above and beneath in curved scrolls. A draped figure of Hope holding an anchor, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Arms, a fess, between a goat's head coupé, and three escallops, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A still with worm attached, a sun, and names, in small ellipse.	T. S. THO. IONES. BROWNE & SWANSON. THOMAS SWANSON. ? Livery, 1764. Renter Warden, 1777. W. M. E. C. WILLIAM WICHTMAN. BENNETT & CHAPMAN. JOHN KING. RALPH WHARRAM. THOMAS GREENWOOD.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a shield, a rundle, between three demi-lions rampant, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM BENNETT.
An ostrich regardent, christian names above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ROB. & THO. PORTEUS. ROBERT PORTEUS. Livery, 1765. Renter Warden, 1778. Upper Warden, 1790. THOMAS PORTEUS. Livery, 1765.
A worm crowned, between initials and date in circle.	N. M. 1732. Probably NATHANIEL MEAKIN. Livery, 1741. Steward, 1753. Renter Warden, 1759. Upper Warden, 1767. Master, 1768.
A nude man with a long scroll and initials in beaded circle.	R. E.
An angel, the dexter hand on a worm and the sinister holding a palm branch, names in the border of a large circle.	JOHN BROWN. JOHN — WIS. IOSEPH BROWN.
A tun beneath a hammer, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES FIENNES.
A sun in splendour above a crescent of clouds, between a thistle and crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS THOMPSON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A dagger point upwards piercing a heart and ducal coronet between six mullets, between two pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. A teasle beneath mullet, names above and beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS SMITH. THOMAS GIFFIN. Livery, 1760. CLARK & GREENING. THOMAS SWANSON.
 A shaped shield bearing the arms; gules, on a bend cotised ermine three lions passant guardant, christian name above and surname beneath; the whole in plain ellipse. 	JOHN PERRY. JOHN ALDERSON. Livery, 1771. Renter Warden, 1782.

MAKER'S MARKS.



On a wreath, a horse between pillars, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.

Two guns in saltire and powder flask, beneath name, in beaded circle.

Name in plain rectangle.

A cock and hen, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.

A hand grasping a hammer, above barrel, christian names above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.

NAMES AND DATES.

CHARLES SMITH.

Livery, 1776.
Steward, 1780.
Renter Warden, 1789.

**I. TOWNSEND &
R. REYNOLDS.**

This touch is similar to that of John Townsend, see page 242.

WILLIAM SNAPE.**W. FARMER.**

Livery, 1799.

A. JENNER.**THOMAS SMITH.****STEPHEN KENT
HAGGER.**

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
An hour glass, beneath names, in beaded ellipse. Two dogs combatant beneath name in beaded circle. A dove, with olive branch, above names, in beaded circle. This touch is struck twice. A shield, quarterly per chevron embattled, or and vert, and three martlets, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On a wreath, a griffin, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A camel beneath a star, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	PITT & FLOYD. JOHN FLOYD. Livery, 1769. Renter Warden, 1787. This touch is similar to that of Richard Pitts, see page 241. R. P. HODGE. Livery, 1782. Steward, 1787. Renter Warden, 1796. Upper Warden, 1801. Master, 1802. EDWARD SIDBY. H. WOOD. SAM. LAW. JOHN HUDSON. JOSEPH MONK. JOHN GURNELL. LONDON.

MAKER'S MARKS.

NAMES AND DATES.



A ship in full sail, in beaded circle, names above and date beneath, outside circle.

A cock crowing, beneath name, in small ellipse.

A fox courant, beneath a star and decrescent, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. This touch is twice repeated.

Touch repeated.

A griffin's head erased, beneath a marquis' coronet, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, a star on each side between scrolls.



On a shield, on a cross engrailed a crescent, and a crescent in the quarter for difference, crest an eagle with two heads, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. This touch is repeated.

JOHN HINDE.

Livery, 1776.
Steward, 1781.
Renter Warden, 1790,
1791.
Upper Warden, 1795.
Master, 1796.

THOMAS DODSON. 1775.**W. PHILLIPS.****WILLIAM COOCH.**
Livery, 1752.**JOSEPH MONK.****RICHARD YATES.****JNO. APPLETON.**

Livery, 1779.
Steward, 1785.
Upper Warden, 1799.
Master, 1800.

SAMUEL HIGLEY.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.		
Standing figure of a queen, with orb and sceptre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Touch repeated. Touch repeated. A rose and a thistle on one stem, above name, in square ornamental outline. This touch is repeated. On a shield, a lion rampant, impaling party per bend sinister six martlets, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. These arms are similar to those used by John Home, page 246. A greyhound courant, beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath in ellipse. A flower displayed beneath a crescent, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM BARNES. RICHARD ALDERWICK. WILLIAM BARNES. I. SWIFT. NATHANIEL BARBER. Livery, 1782. Steward, 1787. SAML. SALTER BOWLER. SAMUEL PRIDDLE. Livery, 1798. ROBERT JUPE.* ? ROBERT JUPE. Livery, 1713. Upper Warden, 1735. Master, 1737. * This touch, with the following marks, appears on a plate belonging to Messrs. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>R + Jupe + in</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London</td> </tr> </table> Williamson, X crowned, and in four small shields, Britannia, leopard's head crowned, R. I., and indistinguishable.	R + Jupe + in	London
R + Jupe + in			
London			

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A griffin's head issuing from a crown in shield, name in exergue of shield. On a wreath, a griffin's head erased, between names in ellipse.  Touch repeated. Two hearts point to point, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A ducal coronet, beneath a fleur de lys and two crosses pattée, and above a cross pattée and crossed palm branches, christian names above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Standing figure of a robed woman, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. This touch is repeated.	WILLIAM WRIGHT. Livery, 1772. ROBT. LUPTON. PITT & DADLEY. EDWARD DADLEY. Livery, 1783. Renter Warden, 1798, 1799. Upper Warden, 1803. Master, 1804. This touch is similar to that of Richard Pitts, see page 241, and that of Pitt & Floyd, see page 254. ROBT. LUPTON. WILLIAM MILLIN. JOSH. & JAS. SPACKMAN. JOSEPH SPACKMAN. Livery, 1784. JAMES SPACKMAN. Livery, 1781. Steward, 1786. Renter Warden, 1797. ROBERT WALLER.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A unicorn rampant, within names in an ellipse. 	JOSEPH FOSTER. THOMAS FASSON. Livery, 1783. Upper Warden, 1702. Master, 1803.
This touch is repeated. 	RICHARD BACHE. Livery, 1804.
	CHARLES LOADER. CHARLES WILLIAM LOADER. Livery, 1788.
	ROBERT JACKSON. Livery, 1781. Steward, 1786. Renter Warden, 1795. Upper Warden, 1800. Master, 1801.

MAKER'S MARKS.

NAMES AND DATES.



**JOSEPH SPACK-
MAN & CO.**

See ante.

A pair of compasses, above an eight pointed star in ellipse, christian name above and surname beneath.

ROBERT KNIGHT.



**HENRY &
RICHARD JOSEPH.***

RICHARD JOSEPH.

Livery, 1785.

Renter Warden, 1799.

Upper Warden, 1804.

Master, 1805, 1806.

This touch is repeated.

* This touch, with X crowned, appears on an alms dish at Adston Church, Co. Northampton.



**EDWARD
LOCKWOOD.**

Livery, 1779.

Steward, 1785.

Renter Warden, 1793.

Upper Warden, 1797.

Master, 1798.

A lion rampant, between two stars, christian name above and surname beneath in small indented circle.

PHILIP WHITE.

A badger or some similar animal turned to the sinister in ellipse, names above and date beneath.

W. H. KING. 1786.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a shield fretty, a cross charged with five crosses, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. The same arms as those used by Benjamin Townsend.	RICHARD BAGSHAW. Livery, 1809.
A rose, beneath a fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll. This touch is repeated, it is similar to that used by Robert Jupe.	ROBERT BARNETT. Livery, 1803.
A rose spray and coronet beneath name, in shaped outline.	WADSWORTH.
A man on a racehorse, christian name above and surname beneath in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	PETER LEKEUX.
A Holy Lamb with flag between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. This touch is repeated.	C. JONES. LONDON. CLAYTON JONES. Livery, 1746.
A Pegasus volant beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath in shaped outline. This touch is repeated.	JOHN BROWN.
A dove, within christian and surname in large beaded ellipse.	EDWARD SEAWELL. Livery, 1797.
Initials in small oblong. This touch is repeated.	R. M.
A compass above globe, names above and beneath in curved scrolls.	CARPENTER & HAMBERER.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Two sheep, beneath names in plain shield. This touch is repeated. On a wreath, a female figure of Hope with anchor, christian names above and surname beneath in ellipse. This touch is repeated. An anchor beneath dove and between initials, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	WOOD & HILL. HEN. GRAY GREEN. I. M.

FOURTH TOUCH PLATE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A pear, between initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	I. T. 704.
A heart with flowers issuing from it, between initials, in beaded circle.	S. P.
A bird volant, beneath demi-sun and above initials and some object, in small circle.	B. C.
A fox running off with a goose, beneath initials in beaded circle.	R. R.
A man holding a kneeling boy by the ear and punishing him, names above and below in large beaded ellipse.	
A unicorn beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	JOHN SAV——. Probably JOHN SAVAGE. Livery, 1714. Steward, 1721. Renter Warden, 1729. Upper Warden, 1739. Master, 1741.
A rose beneath fleur de lys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath (obliterated) in curved scrolls.	ROBERT ——.
A sun between figures of Adam and Eve, between initials, in small beaded circle.	T. H. 1705.
A stamp between palm leaves, surname beneath in curved scroll.	—— GWILT. HOWELL GWILT. Livery, 1709.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A man bearing another on his back, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A lion rampant on a crescent, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A bird or grasshopper between palm branches, with date, in shaped outline. The figure of a pikeman and dog between initials, in small beaded circle. On a wreath an eagle's head couped, beneath crescent and above date, letters on either side, in small beaded circle.	IONATHAN COTTON. 1703. Livery, 1711. Steward, 1716. Upper Warden, 1734. Master, 1736. ROBERT PILKINGTON. — BASKERVILLE. 1705. E. H. W. B. 75.
 A pear and heart, beneath initials and above date in small circle.	GVY. EARLE OF WARWICK. I. S. 1706.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A seated figure, indistinct, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS SMITH.
A wheatsheaf between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS ARNOTT.
A small book, between initials, crown above and date beneath, in small circle.	W. S. 1706.
Initials in small shaped outline.	T. P.
A sun shining on a marigold, names beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES PAXTON.
A dagger, hilt in base, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	EVERARD GILLAM.
A bear and ragged staff, beneath initials in small ellipse.	I. P.
A chevron ermine engrailed, between three pheons, palm leaves at side and christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	BENIAMIN FOSTER.
Arms, barry ermine, a lion rampant, christian name above and surname beneath (obliterated) in curved scrolls.	JAMES G —
Two sheep with long tails, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	RICHARD HISLOPP.
A tun, between initials, crown above and date beneath, in small beaded circle.	H. H. 1707. ? HENRY HAMMERTON. Livery, 1716. Steward, 1724. Renter Warden, 1733.

MAKER'S MARKS.



A figure of Father Thames with trident in left hand, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.

A phoenix surrounded by flames, beneath star and initials and above three fleur de lys, in shaped outline.

A clock face, a decrescent sun, and date within rim of figures, palm branches on either side, and christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in plain circle.

A rose, beneath Prince of Wales' plumes and above palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, *Fecit* in inner scroll.



Three cocks between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in shaped outline.

NAMES AND DATES.

ROBERT MORSE.*

Livery, 1709.

* This touch, with rose crowned, and "Made in London," appears on two plates at Barlestone, Co. Leicester.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.**W. F.****ROBERT CROSEILD.****TIMOTHVS RICHARDS FECIT.****R. KING.**

RICHARD KING.

Livery, 1723.

Steward, 1729.

Upper Warden, 1745.

Master, 1747.

RICHARD COLLIER.

Livery, 1728.

Steward, 1737.

Renter Warden, 1742.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crescent, above initials in small beaded circle.	T. B.
A crown above sword hilt, christian name above and surname beneath in beaded ellipse.	ABRAHAM WIGGINS.
A lion rampant and a pierced mullet, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath, in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	JOHN [BENN]ETT.
A saltire beneath stag, a rose on either side, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	PHILIP ROGERS.
A shepherd, with sheep, piping to to a shepherdess, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS SHEPPARD.
A lion rampant, leaning against a tree, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	RICHARD WILKS.
A star, between initials, beneath a fleur de lys and two roundles, and above crescent and two stars, in small beaded circle.	W. R.
	EDWARD QUICK. Livery, 1730. Steward, 1739. Renter Warden, 1744. Upper Warden, 1754. Master, 1756.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
An eagle displayed with two heads, beneath a heart pierced by two arrows crossed, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Two matchlocks, beneath a spiral roll or match, and above initials, in beaded circle. On a wreath, a dog sejant, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.   Two hands clasped, beneath crown and initials and above date, in beaded circle. A grasshopper, beneath crosskeys and roundle, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	HENRY SE— ? HENRY SEWDLEY. Livery, 1713. Steward, 1718. Renter Warden, 1728. Upper Warden, 1736. Master, 1738. I. P. IOHN HARRIS. HELLARY PERCHARD. Perhaps HELLIER PERCHARD. Livery, 1714. Steward, 1719. Upper Warden, 1738. Master, 1740. SPACKMAN & GRANT. ? EDWARD GRANT. Livery, 1715. Steward, 1722. This touch is similar to that of Joseph Spackman, see page 257. W. H. 1709. PHILIP STEVENS. Livery, 1716.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A rose, beneath oak spray and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ROBERT OVDLEY. Livery, 1725.
A boat in full sail, between initials, in shaped outline.	R. I.
A beacon, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	? RICHARD VALE.
On a wreath a goat's head couped, the neck transfixed by a spear, a crown and tent behind, names above and below, the whole in ellipse.	WILLIAM COX.
A market cross, with initials and date in beaded ellipse.	I. S. 710.
A lion rampant double guered, with pierced mullet, names above and below, in beaded ellipse.	THOMAS PEISLEY.
On a wreath, a demi-griffin rampant, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS GOODWIN.
A ducal crown, above two crescents, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ARTHUR ENGLEY.
A rose spray, with a sun shining thereon, between pillars, names above and below in straight labels.	HENRY FEILDAR.
A female figure, seated, holding a rose and thistle in her dexter and a spear in her sinister hand, by her side a shield bearing the arms of the City of London, beneath crown and between palm branches, name below in curved scroll.	G. LINDSEY.

MAKER'S MARKS.

NAMES AND DATES.



A bust of Queen Anne, between small palm branches, names above and below in scrolls, the whole in circle.



Small draped figure bearing two keys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.

A heart, beneath a crown, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.

A rose, between initials, and above date, in small circle.

TIM. FLY.

TIMOTHY FLY.

Livery, 1713.

Upper Warden, 1737.

Master, 1739.

See Fly and Thompson,
page 234.

GEORGE SMITH.**RICHARD GRUNWIN.**

Livery, 1714.

Renter Warden, 1729.

PETER REDKNAP.

Livery, 1720.

JOHN WALMESLEY.

I. I. 1713.

Probably John Jones.

Livery, 1717.

Steward, 1725.

Renter Warden, 1735.

Upper Warden, 1744.

Master, 1745.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A heart, beneath crown, and above hammer, with six stars, within names, in ellipse. A bird perched on a wheatsheaf, above a snake double nowed and lion passant, names above in curved scroll, the whole in beaded ellipse. A lion passant, on a cap of maintenance, between palm branches, name beneath in curved scroll. Atlas supporting the world, between two stars of eight points, name above in curved scroll.	THOMAS GIFFIN. Livery, 1726. Upper Warden, 1751. Master, 1753, 1757. RIC. DRINKWATER. W. BEAUMONT. I. LAFFAR. JOHN LAFFAR. Livery, 1714. Steward, 1720.
 A nude female figure skipping, with initials and date in small ellipse. On a wreath, a lion rampant and date in small shaped outline. A rose and thistle on one stem beneath crown, names above and <i>Semper Eadem</i> beneath, in beaded outline. An arm, the hand grasping a dart between pillars, names above and below in straight labels.	WILLIAM NEWHAM. Livery, 1730. Steward, 1740. Renter Warden, 1745. G. V. 1712. 1702. JOHN OSBORNE. Livery, 1715. SAMVEL KNIGHT.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A wood, with the sun shining upon it, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.  Standing figure of Queen Anne, with sceptre and orb, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse. Three horse shoes, above palm branches, names and date beneath in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse. A hand couped, to sinister, supporting a heart beneath initial and roundle, and above date, in beaded circle. A man walking, beneath date and initials, in small beaded circle. A lion's head, issuing from a marquis' coronet, in large plain ellipse. 	JOHN WOODDESON. LAW. DYER. LAWRENCE DYER. Livery, 1668. Steward, 1711. Renter Warden, 1726, 1728. THOMAS WHEELER. INO. PALMER. 1714. I. E. 1714. I. W. 1715. JOHN TIDMARSH. Livery, 1726. Renter Warden, 1739. Upper Warden, 1750. Master, 1752.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crescent, between two mullets, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in beaded circle. Three partridges, beneath a large mitre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Two swords in saltire, hilts to base, between a crown in chief and three fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A mermaid, between roundles, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A stork, with wings displayed beneath initials and above date, in beaded circle. A beacon, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A saltire, between initials, fruit and flowers. A wheatsheaf, beneath sun in splendour, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scrolls, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. Livery, 1719. Upper Warden, 1742. Master, 1743. JOHN HEATH. RICHARD PARTRIDGE. THOMAS WEBB. THOMAS MATHEWS. I. S. 1716. WILLIAM MEADOWS. N. C. WILLIAM MILES.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A griffin's head erased, between two frets, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse. A bunch of grapes, between two mullets and initials, in small shaped outline. On a shield, a hand bearing a dagger, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A dolphin, beneath a griffin's head erased on a wreath, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A pelican in her piety, names above and beneath in curved scrolls. On a wreath, a griffin's head erased, with a snake in his mouth, in beaded ellipse.	THOMAS CLARIDGE. I. A. THOMAS PEISLEY. JOHN ROLT. IO. GRAY. IA. KING.
 The archangel, Saint Michael, with sword and scales, beneath crown, names on each side in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	JOHN LANGFORD. Livery, 1734. Steward, 1742. Upper Warden, 1755. Master, 1757. SETH JONES.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A dove with olive spray, flying above olive tree, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	FRANCIS WHITTLE. Livery, 1726. Steward, 1731.
A rose, beneath leaved thistle, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS LEAPIDGE.
 	ABRAHAM FORD. Livery, 1719. Renter Warden, 1733. JOHN CARPENTER. Livery, 1739.
Initials and date in small diamond outline. A sheep, beneath initials and date in small shaped outline.	W. W. 1721. I. M. 17.
A lion rampant, holding a large flower, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, the whole in beaded ellipse.	JOHN OSBORNE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A shepherd on foot, a crook in his dexter and rose in his sinister hand, with dog, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.  A fountain with three basins, beneath a sun, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath. On a shield, the arms of the City of London, with two daggers, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Two nude figures, holding up a large crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A shield, a fleur de lys and two roundles in chief, beneath a crown and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A sun in splendour, beneath initials and fleur de lys, in irregular ellipse.	IONATHAN BONKIN. RICHARD KING. Livery, 1746. Master, 1777. PENRY. SPRING. THOMAS LEACH. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1747. ARTHUR SMALMAN. JOHN LANGLEY. W. N. ? WILLIAM NEWHAM. Steward, 1727.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A cock, beneath crown, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved beaded scrolls. A globe on a stand, name beneath on oblong label. A dove with an olive branch, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, in small shaped outline. A grenadier with musket, and names, in beaded ellipse. 	SAMVEL ELLIS.* Livery, 1725. Steward, 1730. Renter Warden, 1737. Upper Warden, 1747. Master, 1748. Dead 1773. * This touch appears on a basin at Bainton Church, Co. Northampton, with the marks, X crowned, "S. & Ellis, London," in scroll, and in four small shields, a golden fleece, lion's head erased, Britannia, and S E with two pellets below. BENIAMIN — ERS. COLLYER. IOHN TRAPP. IOS. WATSON. W. CLARKE. WILLIAM CLARKE. Livery, 1726. Steward, 1733. Master, 1750, 1751, 1755.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A stag, beneath bell, and between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. A lion rampant, holding a crown, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A peacock in his pride, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse. A cock pecking at a wheatsheaf, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse. A rose, beneath wheatsheaf, and two eight-pointed stars, above initials, in shaped outline. A lamp between initials in small circle. Saint Lawrence kneeling, with his gridiron, beneath sun between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	THOMAS RHODES. Livery, 1730. Steward, 1740. Renter Warden, 1746. IONATHAN BRODHVRST. IOHN KENT.* * This touch appears on a dish at Walton-le-Wolds Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, X crowned, "London," Old English P, Britannia, lion's head erased and one illegible. RICHARD WRIGHT. ROBERT POLE. I. W. T. H. EDWARD LAWRENCE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crown, above initials and pear between palm branches, in small shaped outline.	I. E.
An eagle, issuing from a rose, between palm branches, names above and beneath in curved scrolls.	WHITE AND BERNARD.
Three cocks, between six mullets, christian name above and surname beneath, in ellipse.	JOHN HEATH.
A figure of Neptune, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	GEORGE TAYLOR. Livery, 1770. Steward, 1777. Renter Warden, 1783. Upper Warden, 1805.
A leopard's head, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN PANTAL.
A wool sack, beneath crown and above rose, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath in curved scroll.	ROBERT WASS.
A crowned arrow, between two wings, point to base, between palm branches, and date, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	LUKE IOHNSON. 23.
A swan with collar and chain, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll.	ALEXANDER LANCASTER.
A head wreathed to sinister, between initials, in small beaded circle.	I. E.
A wheel crowned, between initials and palm branches, and above date, in shaped outline.	I. C. 1703.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A figure of Time, with hour glass and scythe, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ISEPH PRATT.
A fleur de lys, within crescent, beneath name in curved scroll, in beaded circle.	T. HVX. THOMAS HUX. Livery, 1739.
Three fleur de lys between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	EDWARD NASH.* * This touch appears on a plate at Harrington Church, Co. Northampton, with the following marks, X crowned, "Edw. Nash in London," and "Superfine Hard Metal."
A ship in full sail, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	CATESBY CHAPMAN.
A hand bearing a small globe, beneath ten pointed star, and between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	THOMAS STEVENS. Livery, 1732.
Touch repeated.	GEORGE TAYLOR.
	EDWARD UBLY. Livery, 1727.
Three bee hives, with thirteen bees flying about, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	HENRY JACKSON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crown, above initials and some indistinct object between small palm branches, in small shaped outline. Beneath <i>London</i> in oblong punch, in a vertical position.	T. W. LONDON.
A cock pecking at a wheatsheaf, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN NORGROVE.
A cock perched on a helmet, names on either side, in ellipse.	RICHARD COX.
A worm from a still, between initials, in small circle.	R. S.
A bull passant, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse.	JOHN COLE.
An escallop, between initials, in small beaded circle.	P. M.
Three crowns, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	SIMON PATTINSON. ? SIMON PATTISON. Livery, 1733.
A boar, christian name above and <i>fecit</i>, and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	THOMAS BACON. FECIT.
The sun shining on a marigold, above names in curved scroll.	JOHN PAXTON.
A hand sleeved holding a marigold, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	EDWARD MERIEFIELD.
A horse passant, christian name above and surname beneath, in ellipse.	RICHARD LEGGATT. Livery, 1746.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
David slaying Goliath, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. A bonnet with strings and an upright feather in front, names above and <i>London</i> beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.  A fountain, between two dolphins, tails erect all spouting water, christian name above and surname beneath in scrolls, the whole in ellipse. A sun in splendour above wheat-sheaf, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. A squirrel sejant, between palm branches, and beneath names, in ellipse. Touch repeated. A lion rampant bearing a heart in his paws, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. On a shield, a fleur de lys, beneath two roundles, the shield between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	THO. TRIBBLEWELL. IO. KIRKE. LONDON. JOSEPH WINGOD. Livery, 1739. Renter Warden, 1757. Upper Warden, 1766. Master, 1767. HENRY ELWICK. SAMUEL MILES. THOMAS AMES. HENRY ELWICK. WILLIAM ELLIS. JOHN SHAW.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 The bust of a bishop, between a mitre and two crosiers in saltire, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Two hands clasped beneath a crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. A large daisy between palm branches, beneath sun six roundles and initials in ellipse. The star of the Order of the Garter, name above and beneath.	JAMES MATTHEWS. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1740. Renter Warden, 1747. JAMES BISHOP. ROWLAND COLE. R. M. BRADSTREET. Probably Edward Bradstreet, who struck his touch 10th August, 1727. Welsh, vol. ii., p. 186.
 A rose ensigned by a mitre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A rose, between palm branches, and beneath name in curved scroll.	MARK CRIPPS. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1748. Renter Warden, 1751. Upper Warden, 1760. Master, 1762. HENRY SMITH. I. SMITH.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A crescent beneath seven stars, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	IOHN PAYNE.
Two sceptres in saltire through a crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	IOHN HATHAWAY.
	ALEX. CLEEVE. Livery, 1716. Steward, 1724.
A lion's head issuing from a crescent, between pillasters, names above in curved scroll and <i>London</i> beneath in straight scroll.	IOHN CATER. LONDON. Livery, 1752.
A sun in splendour, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	IOHN ROGERS.
A gosling, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	THOMAS GOSLING.
A figure of Time, with hour-glass and scythe, beneath crown, and between initials, in shaped outline.	I. P.
	SAMVEL SMITH. Livery, 1728. Steward, 1737. Renter Warden, 1741. Upper Warden, 1753

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A sun in splendour shining on a wheatsheaf, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll. A carter with his horse and cart, and date, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Perhaps a water bottle, between initials, in small shaped outline. A Roman, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. A globe mounted on stand, above names in oblong label. On a wreath, a mitre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN BLENMAN. Struck September, 1726. JOSEPH CARTER. Livery, 1793. Upper Warden, 1811. Master, 1812. W. M. THOMAS PIGGOTT.
 A ducal coronet, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	INO. WATTS.* Livery, 1751. Renter Warden, 1766. Upper Warden, 1779. Master, 1780. * This touch, with X crowned, appears on an alms dish at Helmdon Church, Co. Northampton. THOMAS SANDELL. THOMAS PHILLIPS. ANN TIDMARSH.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A hand holding a seal between finger and thumb, above palm branches, christian name. A Catherine wheel above flower, with date and initials, in small plain shield. A rose, beneath initials, and above heart two eight pointed stars and date, in small upright rectangular punch. Touch repeated.  A Roman, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	IOSH. DONNE. Livery, 1727. Steward, 1736. R. B. 99. T. K. 1769. IOSH. DONNE. SMITH & LEAPIDGE.* SAMUEL SMITH. Livery, 1728. Steward, 1737. Renter Warden, 1741. Upper Warden, 1753. JOHN LEAPIDGE. Livery, 1737. Steward, 1749. Renter Warden, 1753. Upper Warden, 1762. Master, 1763. * A touch exactly similar to this, except that SAMUEL appears above, and SMITH beneath, is stamped on a plate belonging to Mr. G. H. Stevenson, with the words HARDMETTLE, MADE IN LONDON, and in four small shields, S. S., Britannia, leopard's head crowned, and lion's head erased. IOSEPH SHERWIN.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
 A lion rampant, on a dolphin, between names in ellipse. A Bacchus holding wine cup astride a barrel, beneath initials in small circle. A lion rampant, holding a crown in his paws, christian name and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse. On a shield, an eagle displayed with two heads, beneath a crest a hand grasping a bird's leg, names round in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse. A hammer crowned, between two fleur de lys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. On a shield, two chevrons engrailed, and on each three roundles, names above and beneath in beaded circle. A hand, holding a tulip, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	IOSEPH CLARIDGE. Livery, 1739. Renter Warden, 1754. DANIEL — NG. W. H. SAMVEL COOKE. BENIAMIN BROWNE. WILLIAM NORWOOD. WILLIAM ROWELL. WILLIAM — NS.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A griffin sejant, names above, and some obliterated names beneath in curved scrolls.	W. SANDYS.
Two naked boys, holding up a crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	RICHARD BRADSTREET.
A crescent between names, and within an elliptical border the signs of the Zodiac.	JOHN WILLIAMS.
A hand holding a seal, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	GEORGE — RD.
A cock, above two keys in saltire, between four eight pointed stars, christian name above and surname beneath, in ellipse.	JOSEPH PEDDER.
	JOHN IONES. Livery, 1735. Steward, 1745. Upper Warden, 1756. Master, 1758.
A dove, with olive branch flying above pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	ANDREW RUDSBY.
Names in two curved scrolls, above ornament.	COOKE & FREEMAN.
A sun shining on a wheatsheaf and cock, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	SAMUEL SPATEMAN. Livery, 1738. Steward, 1750. Renter Warden, 1754. Upper Warden, 1759.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A horseshoe above initials, in small beaded ellipse.	I. F.
A dove perched on a serpent newed, with star, between palm branches, names above in scroll.	JO. JORDON.
A tankard, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	WILLIAM ———.
On a wreath, a griffin, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	SIMON HALFORD.
Hercules with his club within names, in plain ellipse.	RICHARD WODMAN.
Three griffin's heads erased, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	GILES CLEEVE.
On a shield, three leopards passant in pale, names above and beneath in curved scrolls.	JOHN DE IERSEY.
A shepherd with crook and dog, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	RICHARD HANDS.
A unicorn rampant with collar and chain beneath two mullets, and between pillasters, christian name above and surname beneath.	THOMAS BARNES. Livery, 1738.
A mermaid with comb and mirror, between initials, in ellipse.	E. D.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lion sejant guardant, his paw on a lamb, with date, names above and beneath in scrolls, in large ellipse.	RICHARD BROWN. 173—.
A worm beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	I. C.
Saint Andrew, holding his cross, between a thistle and rose, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1745.
A rose, beneath acorn, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	JAMES SMITH.
	WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Livery, 1783.
A rose and thistle on one stalk, beneath initials, in square with corners cut off.	W. C.
The worm of a still crowned, between initials and date, in circle.	T. D. N. M. 1732.
A wyvern, above a star within a crescent, between names, in large beaded ellipse.	WILLIAM COOCH. Livery, 1751.
A martial figure, perhaps Guy of Warwick, names above and <i>London</i> below, in ellipse.	SAM. GUY. LONDON.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A fox passant, names above and beneath in ellipse. Arms, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three pheons, names above and <i>London</i> beneath in curved scrolls. Arms, on a cross five lions, between two roses, name above and beneath, in ellipse. An earl's coronet, beneath star within crescent and above initials, in small shaped out stamp.	WILLIAM ———. BEN. FOSTER. LONDON. EDWD. YORKE. Livery, 1735. Steward, 1764. Renter Warden, 1772. W. S.

FIFTH TOUCH PLATE.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A heart, beneath rose, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Touch repeated.	WILLIAM BATHUS.
A fisher in a boat, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. Touch repeated.	PAUL FISHER. Livery, 1803.
A dove, with olive branch, perched on the worm of a still, names and date round in ellipse. Touch repeated.	WILLIAM NETTLEFOLD. LONDON. 1799.
 Touch repeated.	THOMAS PHILLIPS. Livery, 1800. Steward, 1803. Renter Warden, 1809, 1810. Upper Warden, 1816. Master, 1817.
Two clasped hands between initials, in plain ellipse.	I. F.
A sun above initials, in small plain ellipse. This touch is repeated.	S. T.
A draw knife, with hammer and compass, beneath name in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	W. GROOME.
A soldier in full uniform between names, in indented outline. This touch is repeated.	WILLM. GIBBS.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Three bee-hives, between nine bees flying, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and sur-name beneath in straight scroll. This touch is repeated.	ROGER MOSER. Livery, 1806.
A woolsack between names in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	WILLIAM WALKER. Livery, 1818.
Two cocks facing each other, beneath names and above <i>London</i> in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	COCKS.* LONDON. SAMUEL COCKS. Livery, 1819.
A tea tray, on which a tea service is displayed, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	* This touch appears on two plates at Hugglescote Church, Co. Leicester, with four small marks, lion passant, leopard's face, buckle, and S. C. IOSH. HENRY GODFREY.
A banner bearing the Royal Arms of King George the Third, as used after 1816, names within double beaded border in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	R. STANTON. 37, BLACKMAN ST. BORO.? ROBERT STANTON. Livery, 1818.
A seated figure of Britannia, with ship in offing, name above and <i>Minories</i> beneath in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	ASHLEY. MINORIES. ? JAMES ASHLEY.
A demi-lion issuing from a battle-mented crown reguardant holding some object between his paws, name above and beneath in curved scrolls. Date marked on plate 1822. This touch is repeated.	GEORGE ALDERSON. Livery, 1817. Upper Warden, 1821. Master, 1823.

MAKER'S MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
This touch is repeated. On a wreath, a dove bearing an olive branch, between initials, in ellipse. This touch is repeated. On a wreath, a camel couchant, above name in small ellipse. This touch is repeated. A rose and thistle on the same stalk, above name, in small square. This touch is repeated. An escallop, name above and address beneath, in curves. This touch is repeated. An ash tree, with bee-hive, name above and <i>London</i> beneath. Date marked on plate 1824. This touch is repeated.	RICHARD MISTER. 86, BERMONDSEY STREET. Livery, 1805. Renter Warden, 1820. Upper Warden, 1825. Master, 1827. W. M. Perhaps WILLIAM MULLIN. Livery, 1786. MAW. JOHN HORNSEY MAW. Livery, 1822. Renter Warden, 1847. W. C. SWIFT. WILLIAM CORNELIUS SWIFT. Livery, 1817. J. STANTON. SHOE LANE. JAMES STANTON. Livery, 1826. T. J. T. ASHLEY. LONDON. THOMAS JAMES THURSTON ASHLEY. Livery, 1824.

SECTION XII.

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Stocking, Flinging the.—In the "British Apollo," it is said, that this ceremony arose from a desire on the part of the company to impress on the wedded couple that "ill or well, the act was all their own." In a "Sing-Song on Clarinda's Wedding," is an account of this ceremony:

"This clutter ore, Clarinda lay
Half-bedded, like the peeping day
Behind Olympus' cap;
Whiles at her head each twitt'ring girl
The fatal stocking quick did whirle
To know the lucky hap."

Fletcher's *Ex Otio Negotium*, 1656, p. 230.
So in "Folly in Print," 1667, in the description of a wedding, we read:

"But still the stockings are to throw,
Some threw too high, and some too low,
There's none could hit the mark," &c.

Flinging the Stocking is thus mentioned in a scarce old book, "The sack posset must be eaten and the stocking flung, to see who can first hit the bridegroom on the nose." *West Country Clothier Undone by a Peacock*, p. 65.

In the "Progress of Matrimony," 1733, is another description:

"Then come all the younger folk in,
With ceremony throw the stocking;
Backward o'er head in turn they toss'd
it,
Till in sack-posset they had lost it,
Th' intent of flinging thus the hose,
Is to hit him or her o' the nose;
Who hits the mark thus o'er left
shoulder,
Must married be, ere twelve months
older.
Deucalion thus and Pyrrha threw
Behind them stones, whence Mankind
grew!"

Again, in "The Country Wedding," 1735:

"Bid the lasses and lads to the merry
brown bowl,
While rashers of bacon shall smoke on
the coal:
Then Roger and Bridget, and Robin and
Nan,
Hit 'em each on the nose with the hose
if you can."

In the "Fifteen Comforts of Marriage," p. 60, the custom is represented a little differently. "One of the young ladies, instead of throwing the stocking at the bride, flings it full in the bason (which held the sack posset)." So, in a little volume printed in the 18th century: "The men take the bride's stockings, and the women those of the bridegroom: they then seat themselves at the bed's feet and throw the stockings over their heads, and whenever one hits the owner of them, it is

looked upon as an omen that the person will be married in a short time; and though this ceremony is looked upon as mere play and foolery, new marriages are often occasioned by such accidents."

Throwing the stocking has not been omitted in "The Collier's Wedding."

"The stocking thrown, the company
gone,
And Tom and Jenny both alone."

Misson, in his *Travels*, tells us of this custom, that the young men took the bride's stocking, and the girls those of the bridegroom: each of whom, sitting at the foot of the bed, threw the stocking over their heads, endeavouring to make it fall upon that of the bride, or her spouse: if the bridegroom's stockings, thrown by the girls, fell upon the bridegroom's head, it was a sign that they themselves would soon be married: and a similar prognostic was taken from the falling of the bride's stocking, thrown by the young men.

Stocks.—Comp. Halliwell in v. The oldest representation of the stocks is engraved by Strutt (vol. ii., plate 1) from an illumination in a twelfth-century MS. of the Psalter in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Wright, in his *Archæological Album* (p. 102), gives a cut copied from Camille Bonnard's work on the costume of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who took it from a miniature in a MS. of Livy, supposed to have been executed about the year 1380, now in the Ambrosian Library, Milan. This cut I now reproduce. The



offender, it will be seen, is confined only by the right leg, and though a chair is placed behind him, it does not appear that he could possibly sit down. The other figure is evidently a spectator mocking and insulting him.—*Antiquary*, July 1885.

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